

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 APRIL 1986

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated that Iraqi troops crushed Iran's latest attack in the north, killing 842 Iranians and wounding an even larger number. The communique also said Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and hit another "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast. In the Strait of Hormuz, the Iranian Navy intercepted a cargo ship suspected of carrying goods to Iraq, according to a military communique reported by IRNA.

Iraqi Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid told a visiting Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation that Iraq suffered huge casualties in the battles round Al-Faw, but he said that Iran's losses were far greater and that Iraq is fully capable of expelling the Iranians from Al-Faw, Kuwait's *ARAB TIMES* reported 31 March.

Lebanon

Two British teachers at the American University of Beirut (AUB) are missing, presumed kidnapped, according to an AUB source cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Jordan-PLO

"Miscalculated" unilateral moves by either Jordan or the PLO will have "grave consequences," PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview with a Lebanese weekly cited by KUNA. He noted that his calls for reconciliation with King Husayn have met with no response and that "a common ground remains distant." 'Arafat subsequently confirmed that the PLO liaison office in Amman has been closed, according to Radio Monte Carlo, though he pointed out that the closure was based on a joint agreement between the PLO and Jordan.

King Husayn acknowledged that his differences with the PLO are "serious" during an interview with *JANE'S DEFENSE* weekly reported by the Amman paper *SAWT AL-SHAB*. The king also blamed the Reagan administration for the U.S. failure to meet Jordan's weapons requirements, stressing that Jordan will turn to other sources such as France, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Egypt

AL-AHRAM disclosed 2 April that the authorities have charged some 3,000 people with offenses committed during the recent riots, according to AFP.

In another development, JANA announced the arrival in Tripoli of an Egyptian Socialist Labor Party delegation headed by party leader Ibrahim Shukri. Meanwhile, Libya's Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio claimed that Egyptian air defense soldiers based west of Cairo staged a mutiny 1 April.

As for the seventh round of Tabah talks, which concluded in Cairo 1 April, an Egyptian spokesman cited by MENA acknowledged that differences still exist on the main subjects, including the names of the arbitrators and the question to be referred to them. Jerusalem radio said the talks will resume in 2 weeks.

Sudan

Government forces killed over 200 rebels in an attack on a rebel camp in the Eastern Equatoria region 30 March, SUNA reported. Omdurman radio announced that the polling centers were "calm and peaceful" 1 April as voters "throughout the country" went to the polls on the first day of the National Assembly elections.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 063

2 April 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

'Arafat Confirms PLO Liaison Office in Amman Closed [Paris Radio Monte Carlo].....	A 1
Says U.S. Blocking Husayn Talks [KUNA].....	A 1
Departs Kuwait, Possibly for Qatar [KUNA].....	A 1
USSR's Polyakov Meets Palestinian Leaders in Syria [Paris Radio Monte Carlo].....	A 1
PLO Official on Success of Intra-Palestinian Talks [WAKH].....	A 2
PLO Forces General Command Reports Operations.....	A 2
2 Jerusalem Bus Stations Bombed [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 2
Israeli, Lahd Positions Attacked [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA**BAHRAIN**

Jordanian Army Commander Arrives in Manama.....	C 1
Received by Heir Apparent.....	C 1

OMAN

Petroleum Minister on Oil Market, OPEC [QNA].....	C 1
---	-----

PDRY

UN Envoy Denounces U.S. Aggression Against Libya.....	C 1
---	-----

QATAR

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Doha for Visit 1 April.....	C 1
Social Security Agreement Signed With Turkey in Doha [Ankara].....	C 1
KUNA: GCC Radio Changes Broadcast Venue.....	C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Addresses Kuwaiti Editors on Media.....	C 2
Al-Faysal Receives Iraqi Counterpart's Message.....	C 2
Source Denies Palestinians, Shi'ites To Be Expelled.....	C 2

UAE

QNA: Mirage 2000 Planes To Arrive in September.....	C 2
WAKH: UN Envoy on U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya.....	C 3

YAR

President Chairs Meeting on Unity Affairs.....	C 3
President Receives Telephone Call From PDRY Chairman.....	C 3

EGYPT

Anti-Libya Coordination With U.S. Rejected [AL-AHRAM 31 Mar].....	D 1
Mubarak Interviewed by Lebanese Magazine.....	D 1

Mubarak Chairs Meeting on 1986-87 State Budget	D 8
'Abd al-Majid on Sudanese Relations, Peace Process	D 8
Seventh Round of Tabah Talks Begins in Cairo	D 9
No Agreement Reached on Panel	D 9
Al-Majid Receives Israeli Delegation	D 9
Talks End; Differences Remain	D 9
Israeli Delegation Departs	D 10
Trade Minister Returns From Visit to Moscow	D 10
Liberian Foreign Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit	D 10
Official Talks Begin	D 10
Received by Mubarak	D 10
Fatah Official Arrives for Visit, Meets Al-Baz	D 11
Jordanian Assistant Chief of Staff Arrives 1 April	D 11
Saudi Official Arrives, Calls for Relations	D 11
'Radical' Asyut Students Attempt University Boycott	D 11
AFP: 3,000 Reportedly Charged After Cairo Riots	D 11

IRAQ

President Chairs Two Days of Military Meetings	E 1
Mauritanian Foreign Minister Arrives With Message	E 1
Received by Tariq 'Aziz	E 1
Commander Addresses Kuwaiti Delegation on Al-Faw [ARAB TIMES 31 Mar]	E 1
AL-THAWRAH Comments on 'Superiority' in Al-Faw	E 2
Communiqué No 2,170 on Recent Combat Operations	E 2

JORDAN

Further Reportage on Visiting Spanish Delegation	F 1
House Speaker Gives Briefing	F 1
Army Commander in Chief Leaves for Bahrain	F 1
Reportage on Husayn's Interview With British Weekly	F 1
'Arafat, U.S. Congress Criticized [Jerusalem]	F 1
Further Details [SAWT AL-SHA'B 2 Apr]	F 1

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Returns From Austria 1 Apr [Voice of Lebanon]	G 1
British Professors Missing, Feared Kidnapped [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 1
Radio Cites University Source	G 1
American University Students Protest [AFP]	G 1
Al-Hashim, Birri Discuss 'Political Intransigence' [Voice of Lebanon]	G 1
Christian Representatives Meet, Issue Statement	G 1
Junblatt Leaves for Bulgaria via Damascus 31 Mar [Voice of the Mountain]	G 2
Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Moscow	G 2
Moscow Gives 'Firm Promise' To Fund UNIFIL	G 2
Amal Denies Birri Target of Assassination Attempt	G 2
Gunmen Steal Bulgarian Embassy Vehicle [Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon]	G 2
Further on Continuing Amal, Palestinian Fighting	G 2
Palestinian Advance Repulsed [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 2
'Guarded Calm' in Sabra, Shatila	G 3
Fighting Continues Around Camps [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 3
Hizballah on Camps War, 'Arafat Stand on Gulf War	G 3
3 Fatah Members Captured in Marj 'Uyun [Voice of Lebanon]	G 3
Artillery Shells Fall on Areas South of Beirut [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 3
Amal Members Disarm Druze Religious Men [Voice of Lebanon]	G 3

SYRIA

Further Reportage on LCY's Belovski Visit	H 1
Statement on Arrival in Damascus [TANJUG]	H 1

Talks Commence	H 1
Further on Party Talks	H 1
Al-Asad Receives Belovski	H 2
Further on Meeting	H 2
Khaddam Receives Belovski	H 2
Minister Al-Na'ib Meets With USSR's Polyakov	H 2
Al-Asad, Khaddam Receive Polyakov	H 2
AAPSO Communique Affirms Support for Syria, Libya	H 2
Damascus on Renewal of U.S.-Libyan Confrontation	H 3
U.S., Israel Try To 'Arabize' Mideast Battle	H 3

ISRAEL

Peres Meets Shultz, Casey, Comments on Issues Raised	I 1
Further Comments on Talks	I 1
Peres Associates Wary of Husayn Remark [HA'ARETZ 2 Apr]	I 2
Rabin Speaks on Terrorism, War With Syria [HA'ARETZ 2 Apr]	I 2
Officials Say Cairo Tabah Talks 'Deadlocked'	I 3
Kimche Denies Deadlock	I 3
Agriculture Minister To Visit Turkey 'This Month' [THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Apr]	I 3
Thatcher Blocks Prisoner Release Deal With Nigeria [HADASHOT 1 Apr]	I 3
CRM Submits 'No-Confidence' Over Legislation Delays	I 3
1985 Fiscal Year Financial Statistics Supplied	I 4
Bi'r Zayt University Not To Be Closed	I 4
UNIFIL Apprehends Armed Men en Route to Border	I 4
Soldiers Wound Gaza Resident Breaking Roadblock	I 4
AL-SHA'B Assails Amal Attacks Against Palestinians [31 Mar]	I 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Comments on Economic Crisis, Target Plans	Q 1
UAE Paper on Possible Mediation To End Gulf War [WAM]	Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech Urges Diversified Economy	Q 1
Egyptian Socialist Group Arrives; Affirms Solidarity	Q 2
VOGAH: Egyptian Air Defense Forces Mutiny	Q 2
GREEN MARCH on French, U.S. Interference in Chad	Q 2
Students Burn English, French Language Books	Q 3

SUDAN

USSR Military Official Makes Stopover 1 April	Q 3
TMC Abolishes 1973 State Security Law	Q 3
Police Officers Withdraw Resignations	Q 3
Reportage on 2 April General Elections	Q 3
Security Measures Approved	Q 3
Voting 'Running Smoothly'	Q 3
Khartoum Polling Centers 'Calm'	Q 4
Garang Forces Attempt To Disturb Elections	Q 4
Chief of Staff Denies Siege of Waw City	Q 4
Armed Forces Kill 200 Rebels in Eastern Equatoria	Q 4
'First Part' of 21 Mar Garang Addis Ababa Speech [Radio SPLA]	Q 4

TUNISIA

Communique on Foreign Minister's Visit to Mauritania [L'ACTION 15 Mar]	Q 6
Ruling Party Congress To Be Held 19-21 June	Q 7

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Claims More Moroccan Troops Killed [AFP]..... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Message From Kenya's Moi R 1
Soviet Admiral, Defense Minister Hold Talks R 1

KEYNA

President Reshuffles Cabinet; Makes Appointments R 1

UGANDA

27 Soldiers Arrested for Easter Shooting R 2
Provocation of Soldiers Cited R 2
NRA Captures Town Near Arua; Intercepts Rustlers R 2
Minister Calls For Cooperation To End Rustling R 2
Masaka District Head Urges Return of Exiles R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

President Bagaza Names New Foreign Minister [AFP]..... S 1

CAR

Bangui Jaguar Crash Death Toll Rises to 35 [AFP] S 1
Bomb Explosion Partially Destroys Bridge [AFP] S 1
Pro-Libya Elements Suspected in Student Disturbances [AFP] S 1

CHAD

Correction to Resignation of GUNT Envoy S 1

ZAIRE

Official Receives Soviet Envoy, Gorbachev Declaration S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives Libyan Envoy T 1

GHANA

Brazil Asked To Put Mercenaries on Trial [PANA] T 1
Rawlings Delivers Easter Message to Nation T 1
Defendant in Treason Trials Alleges Police Torture T 9

LIBERIA

Alleged Coup Plotters Reportedly Granted Bail [AFP] T 9
UPP Invited To Join Opposition Coalition T 9

NIGERIA

Commonwealth Officials Meet With Babangida	T 9
Papers Criticize U.S. President for Use of CIA	T 9

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Representative Comments on U.S. Aid [BBC]	U 1
MNR Reports Killing 1265, Seizing Garrisons, Towns [EFE]	U 1
Release Paris Communique [AFP]	U 1
Armed Forces Operations in Guro, Tambara Reported	U 1

NAMIBIA

Four SWAPO 'Insurgents' Granted Amnesty	U 2
New Law On Residence of Foreigners Takes Effect	U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Conflicting Reports on Winnie Mandela Unbanning	U 2
Police Decline Comment	U 2
Justice Official Denies Unbanning	U 2
Tutu Calls for 'Punitive' Economic Sanctions [AFP]	U 3
Elaborates on Position	U 3
Black Pupils Reported Returning to Schools	U 4
Cape High School Attendance 'Low'	U 4
PFP Objects To Storing Toxic Waste For U.S.	U 5
Students Conclude Zimbabwe Talks With ANC [Harare]	U 5
Return, Term Talks 'Enlightening'	U 5
Offer Comments	U 5
450 Coal Miners Go on Strike Near Bethal	U 6
NGK Moderator To Arrange 20 April Prayer Day	U 6
Opening Parts of Port Elizabeth Considered	U 6
New Evidence of Inkatha's Role in NECC Attack	U 6
Trade Institute Urges 'Immediate' Growth Boost	U 6
Church Denies Asking Pik Botha to Easter Service	U 7
University Group Says Constitution Polarized Races	U 8
Guilty Verdict Returned in Amanzimtoti Bombing	U 8
Opposition Welcomes Survey of Housing Needs	U 8
Angolan-Held Soldier Not Expecting Release Soon	U 9
Bophuthatswana Bus Fires Said Unrest Related	U 9
Police Raid Nyanga Settlement, Make Arrests	U 9
Mdantsane Businessman Killed by Gunman	U 9
Security Vehicle Fired On in Guguletu	U 10
Court Fines 250 Winterveld Arrestees	U 10
Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports	U 10
Late 1 Apr	U 10
Early 2 Apr	U 11
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems	U 11
Commentary Urges Attack Against Revolutionaries	U 15

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says Frontline States To Meet 'Soon'	U 16
---	------

ZIMBABWE

Murdered Councillor Buried in Kaputshe	U 16
--	------

'Arafat Confirms PLO Liaison Office in Amman Closed
JN020815 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT
 2 Apr 86

[Text] The PLO's liaison office in Amman has been closed. This report was confirmed by Yasir 'Arafat, who pointed out that the decision to close this office was made on the basis of a joint agreement between the PLO leadership and the Jordanian authorities.

The task of this office was to coordinate between the Palestinian leadership and the Jordanian authorities on matters relating to the occupied territories.

Says U.S. Blocking Husayn Talks
LD011703 Kuwait KUNA in English 1543 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 1 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said Tuesday efforts to heal a rift with King Husayn of Jordan over stalled Mideast peace moves have foundered over solid rocks and he blamed this on the U.S.

"I get no response everytime I try to shake hands with King Husayn as a common ground remains distant," 'Arafat said in an interview published in the Lebanese weekly *AL'USBU' AL-'ARABI*.

Saying Palestinian relations with Jordan are "sensitive," 'Arafat noted that any miscalculated unilateral moves by either the PLO or Jordan will produce grave consequences.

'Arafat reiterated earlier accusations that the U.S., acting under Israeli pressure, had blocked the convening of an international peace conference and sabotaged his dialogue with King Husayn on coordinating peace moves.

"The dialogue stopped because Washington, acting through King Husayn, demanded the PLO drop the right to Palestinian self-determination and instead openly recognize Israel and halt the armed struggle in the occupied territories," the Palestinian leader noted.

Meanwhile, the weekly quoted a senior Jordanian official as ruling out the possibility of resuming the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO, saying "neither side can come up with new proposals as long as the factors which led to the discord still exist."

The official, whom the magazine did not name, said a main reason behind the rift is the PLO's continued rejection to recognize Security Council Resolution 242 without American recognition of Palestinian self-determination.

"Washington cannot recognize this right due to Israeli obstinacy," the official said, adding that "Amman cannot continue pursuit of a lost case."

Departs Kuwait, Possibly for Qatar
LD011959 Kuwait KUNA in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 1 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left here tonight following a three-day official visit during which he met H.H. the amir and H.H. the crown prince and premier, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah.

'Arafat's next destination was not announced but sources at Kuwait International Airport said he would head for the Gulf State of Qatar.

The PLO leader was seen off by justice, legal and administrative affairs minister, Sa'ud al-'Usaymi and a number of other senior government officials.

USSR's Polyakov Meets Palestinian Leaders in Syria
JN021255 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
 1200 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad today received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs with USSR Ambassador Fedotov attending. Vice President Khaddam received the Soviet official earlier today and discussed with him issues of joint concern. Polyakov also held talks yesterday with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Polyakov and his delegation met with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, (DFLP) and his assistant Salih Ra'fat. DFLP sources said that the meeting dealt with the PLO internal affairs, the Middle East issues, and the future developments in light of Israeli threats. The Soviet official stressed the Soviet position on the need to restore PLO unity as soon as possible and noted Moscow's readiness to contribute toward restoring Palestinian national unity. He stressed Arab solidarity on the basis of the Fes summit plan and on convening an international conference on the Middle East that would ensure the PLO's right of independent and equal representation with other sides.

The Palestinian Democratic Alliance has affirmed the continuation of its efforts for the sake of Palestinian unity on the basis of canceling the Amman agreement, convening a unifying Palestinian national council, and forming a collective leadership.

On another level, the Palestinian factions here continue to be greatly concerned with the events in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The Fatah uprising [dissident] movement's spokesman today demanded an immediate end to clashes and called for tackling the situation in accordance with the Damascus agreement, which should not be bypassed. The spokesman said that if the presence of 'Arafat's men is the cause of the tension, this does not justify shelling the camps, especially since there are national Palestinian sides that have no connection with what is going on. He said that a common denominator should eventually be reached with the Amal movement in order to put an end to these clashes which only serve the enemy.

PLO Official on Success of Intra-Palestinian Talks*GF020943 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0835 GMT 2 Apr 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Apr (WAKH) — A Palestinian official has spoken of the successful mediation between the PLO and Palestinian factions opposed to it, and also between the PLO and Syria.

Salih al-Barghuthi, member of the PLO Central Council, today told the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that during his meetings with several Palestinian factions in Damascus, he achieved encouraging results and perceived that there is general agreement that Palestinian national unity is the sole weapon against Zionist and U.S. conspiracies against the cause of the Palestinian people.

He said that he has listened to flexible nationalist opinions. He expressed hope that concrete steps will soon begin, starting with the formation of a committee for Palestinian national dialogue which will include representatives from the various Palestinian factions.

Arab diplomatic sources have said that a high-level Syrian-Palestinian meeting has been held in a foreign capital between Major General Hikmat al-Shihabi, Syrian chief of staff, and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

The sources said that the meeting was positive and that following the meeting, Damascus released a large number of detained Fatah members as a positive Syrian gesture to improve relations with the PLO.

PLO Forces General Command Reports Operations**2 Jerusalem Bus Stations Bombed***JN011913 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland managed to place incendiary explosive charges inside two Zionist bus stations in occupied Jerusalem. The Palestinian incendiary explosive charges went off at dawn today, destroying the two stations, starting huge fires, destroying and damaging a number of Zionist buses, and either killing or wounding a large number of enemy personnel. Our combat group managed to return safely to its base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation, but did not refer to its losses. It pointed out that 29 stations have been burned in the city in the past few months.

The military spokesman also stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with handgrenades a Zionist military patrol in the

Al-Zaytun quarter in the occupied city of Gaza last night. Two Zionist military vehicles were damaged and a large number of enemy personnel were either killed or wounded.

A large number of troops from the army, the police, and the so-called Zionist border guard rushed to the area, besieged it, closed roads leading to it, began a large-scale search campaign, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connection with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group, after carrying out its mission, managed to withdraw from the scene of the operation successfully. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Israeli, Lahd Positions Attacked*JN011932 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces general command has stated the following:

A group of men from the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces launched a katyusha rocket attack against the settlement of Zar'it and Al-Manarah in occupied Galilee in the northern part of occupied Palestine last night. The concentrated shelling of the enemy concentrations either killed or wounded many enemy personnel and caused heavy damage to the two settlements. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces general command

The enemy radio admitted the shelling, but did not refer to casualties.

A military spokesman for the joint forces also stated the following:

The men of the joint forces also used mortars and medium-range missiles to shell a position of the Zionist enemy's agent army of southern Lebanon militias in the Abu Qamhah Valley area. The position sustained direct hits and a number of agent militias were either killed or wounded. The joint forces managed to return safely to base after carrying out their operation successfully. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces general command

In another statement, the military spokesman for the joint forces said: Another group of the joint forces men launched a medium-range rocket attack against a position belonging to the Zionist enemy's agent army of southern Lebanon militias in the Al-'Ayshiyah area in southern Lebanon. A military vehicle was destroyed, the position was severely damaged, and many enemy agents were either killed or wounded. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces general command

BAHRAIN

Jordanian Army Commander Arrives in Manama

GF011728 Manama WAKH in English 1552 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 1 Apr (WAKH) — Commander-in-chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shakir arrived here today on a several days visit to Bahrain. The Jordanian official will have discussions with a number of Bahraini officials on military cooperation between the two countries.

Received by Heir Apparent

GF011846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1820 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 1 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and acting prime minister, received in Manama tonight Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, who is currently visiting Manama. The meeting was attended by a number of ministers and high-ranking officers of the Bahrain Defense Force in addition to the accompanying delegation and the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain.

OMAN

Petroleum Minister on Oil Market, OPEC

GF020726 Doha QNA in Arabic 1940 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] London, 1 Apr (QNA) — Sa'id al-Shanfari, Omani minister of petroleum and minerals, affirmed his country's adherence to cooperating with the other oil-producing countries.

In an interview with the *AL-MAJALLAH* magazine to be published Wednesday, he said the Sultanate of Oman has no intention of joining OPEC but is ready to help the organization to get out of the current crisis.

Mr al-Shanfari stated that the five oil-producing countries not in OPEC which participated in the recent Geneva Conference — Oman, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, and Angola — will contact other producers such as Britain, Norway, and the Soviet Union to convince them to cooperate with OPEC in order to resist the current collapse in the oil price structure by decreasing production and thus ending the glut in the oil market.

He believed there is a need to decrease the OPEC production ceiling by 2 million to 3 million barrels per day during the summer. He said: We hope that the non-OPEC oil-producing countries will in the next 3 weeks be able to reach an understanding with the OPEC states on the amount to reduce production.

Concerning Britain's stand, Al-Shanfari said that the reduction of crude oil prices might not interest Britain much because its oil revenues do not exceed 6 percent of its overall national production.

Concerning his country's crude oil production the Omani minister of petroleum and minerals said that the Sultanate is a small producer and its production does not exceed 550,000 barrels per day. He noted that the new 5-year plan put into operation this year stipulates the preservation of a definite annual production level of 595,000 barrels per day during the years covered in the plan.

PDRY

UN Envoy Denounces U.S. Aggression Against Libya

GF011606 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpt] PDRY envoy to the United Nations Brother 'Abdallah al-Ashtal delivered a speech to the UN Security Council on the U.S. aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He denounced the U.S. military acts and threats against Libya. He also affirmed our Yemeni people's solidarity with and support for the Libyan people in their just struggle to safeguard their national sovereignty and in their anti-imperialism policy.

QATAR

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Doha for Visit 1 April

GF020714 Doha QNA in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 1 Apr (QNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived in Doha today from Kuwait on a visit to Qatar within a tour of the region.

He was received at Doha International Airport by Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al-'Atiyyah, Qatari minister of public works and acting minister of municipal affairs; Ambassador Ahmad Jasim al-Mulla, director of the Protocol Department at the Qatari Foreign Ministry; and Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha.

'Arafat was accompanied by Jawid al-Ghusayn, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the Palestinian National Fund.

Social Security Agreement Signed With Turkey in Doha

TA011740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish
1600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Turkey and Qatar have signed a social security agreement. The agreement was signed by Labor and Social Security Minister Mustafa Kalemli, who is on an official visit in Doha, and by Qatari Minister of Labor and Social Affairs 'Ali ibn Ahmad al-Ansari. In a statement to ANATOLIA AGENCY after the signing ceremony, Kalemli said that this is the first social security agreement Turkey has ever signed with a Gulf country. He added that this agreement will open the doors of Gulf countries to Turkish workers.

KUNA: GCC Radio Changes Broadcast Venue*LD011537 Kuwait KUNA in English 1408 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] Kuwait, April 1 (KUNA) — The Voice of the GCC Radio Tuesday started broadcasting from Qatar following a three month operation service from Kuwait.

Daily transmission of the Voice of the GCC starts from 0700 GMT carrying news of the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council until 0900 GMT.

The radio's frequency is set at 999 kilohertz medium wave.

The Voice of the GCC started its experimental transmission during the fifth session of the GCC Supreme Council meetings November 1984, on frequencies of Radio Kuwait.

Since then, GCC information ministers have decided that transmission be rotated between radio stations of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

SAUDI ARABIA**Crown Prince Addresses Kuwaiti Editors on Media***GF020737 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2305 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Apr (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, has emphasized that the media policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has long been characterized by practicality.

He stated that the Kingdom has refused to get involved in the media uproar and radio campaigns so that the disagreement between the brothers will not widen. He said that the Kingdom has adopted a policy of silence as a means to confront the rumors spread about it.

He said this during his highness' reception today of a delegation of Kuwaiti magazine editors who are visiting the Kingdom at the invitation of the Saudi Information Ministry. The delegation is chaired by Ahmad Yusuf Bahbahani, chairman of the Society of Kuwaiti Journalists.

His Highness Prince 'Abdallah said that the GCC experiment is a pioneering and successful model toward Arab unity.

He said that the continued success of this experiment is an overall and joint responsibility to which political leaders, people, and intellectuals, and writers contribute.

His highness warned against the conspiracies woven against the Arab nation and its Islamic creed, unity, and resources.

He urged the members of the Kuwaiti press delegation to devote their writings to defending this creed, working for the unity of the nation, and strengthening the ties between the Arab and Islamic peoples and the relations between their countries.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz reviewed the serious attempts that the Kingdom, under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is making to mend the breaks in relations among the Arab countries. He said that the Kingdom is seeking to make relations among Arab countries reflect the ambitions of their peoples, since the growth of these relations in the direction of unity of the ranks of the Arab and Islamic nations is a goal which the Kingdom is seeking to achieve.

His highness also spoke of the current OPEC crisis, referring to the sacrifices and efforts which the Kingdom has made in order to preserve the effectiveness, unity, and continued strength of the organization.

Al-Faysal Receives Iraqi Counterpart's Message*GF011540 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met in his office today with Fadil al-Shahir, adviser to the Iraqi foreign minister, who handed him a message from Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Source Denies Palestinians, Shi'ites To Be Expelled*GF020641 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0625 GMT 2 Apr 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Apr (SPA) — A Paris-based magazine said on 30 March 1986 that the Gulf countries and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have decided to expel 1.5 million expatriate workers to their countries of origin, starting from now until 1987, and that perhaps those who will be asked to leave in particular are Palestinians, Lebanese Shi'ites, and Iraqis.

A responsible source has commented on this matter, stating: This report is totally untrue. The magazine should have investigated before publishing such a report.

UAE**QNA: Mirage 2000 Planes To Arrive in September***GF011936 Doha QNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Apr (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, stated that the first batch of Mirage 2000 planes contracted between his country and France will arrive in the UAE in September. They will be flown by sons of the UAE who at the moment are being trained on such planes in France.

In a statement this afternoon on the occasion of the graduation of the seventh batch of pilots at the Air Force academy, he said that the UAE air force has largely been developed in past years to protect the homeland and national achievements, as well as providing opportunity for national cadres to work in the Armed Forces.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid stated that the role of the Air Force is to protect, not threaten; and to preserve, not destroy. It also supports the course of cooperation among the GCC states and the Arab brothers.

WAKH: UN Envoy on U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya
GF011844 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] United Nations, 1 April (WAKH) — The United Arab Emirates has condemned the United States aggression against Libya and described the act as "flagrant violation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya."

This came in a speech delivered by Muhammad Husayn al-Sha'ali, permanent representative of the UAE of the United Nations during the debate at the Security Council on the situation in the Mediterranean.

Al-Sha'ali reaffirmed the UAE's solidarity with Libya and expressed hope that an end to this "escalation which is threatening the security of the Arab states and territorial waters" would be achieved. He stressed that conflicts should be solved through the International Court of Justice and not the use of force.

"I believe to assert freedom of navigation was not one of the priorities, including U.S. allies, have stated that the method of the settlement of disputes should be the use of the International Court of Justice for purposes of arbitration and not the use of force," Al-Sha'ali said. [sentence as received]

The U.S. maneuvers were designed to provoke and that the attack upon Libya was premeditated and that the entire action is unlawful, illegal, cannot be justified and that the use of force was totally out of proportion with the situation, he said.

"From the past experience as well as from the present, we know the use of military forces as a means of conducting a foreign policy will continue and be further strengthened in the future. The sole criteria here will be the extent of the damage which may result from the use of such force rather from international law," he said.

"The events which have taken place this year promote us to reconsider certain concepts. I believe this year should be referred to as the international year of arrogance, rather than the international year of peace, as I had said earlier," Al-Sha'ali concluded.

YAR

President Chairs Meeting on Unity Affairs

GF011536 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
 1200 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, at 0900 this morning chaired an expanded meeting of the Consultative Council, the General Committee, and the Cabinet at the presidential palace.

After the brother president and secretary general declared the meeting open in the name of God and the people, the expanded meeting heard a report by Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs, on unity work between the two parts of the homeland. The report explained all the results achieved through the activities of the joint unity committees and the bilateral meetings between officials and governors, as well as the results of the activities of the Yemeni Supreme Council, the joint ministerial committee, the Secretariat of the Yemeni Council, and the joint unity companies.

The brother participants comprehensively discussed the report and exchanged views on all the results that have been achieved and the concepts mentioned in the report.

The meeting adopted a number of decisions aimed at stepping up unity work and pushing it forward toward the realization of the restoration of Yemeni unity.

President Receives Telephone Call From PDRY Chairman

GF012016 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
 2000 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, this evening received a telephone call from his brother, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of our homeland. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that during this telephone conversation they discussed means of consolidating unity work between the two parts. The brother leader president and secretary general of the General People's Congress stressed the need to activate the work for restoring the unity of our people in the two parts of Yemen.

Anti-Libya Coordination With U.S. Rejected

PM021457 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic
31 Mar 86 p 1

[Ibrahim Nafi' article: "Egypt's Fixed Principles and Al-Qadhdhafi's Threats to It"]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, "leader of the world's revolution," has suddenly declared that Egypt is held responsible for the consequences of the recent U.S.-Libyan military confrontation. Why? Because of U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation against Libya?

The world revolutionary leader's threats were not confined to Egypt. He made similar or even stronger other threats in the speech he addressed from the balcony of his residence in Al-'Aziziyah barracks to hallucinating little bands drowning in dreams of Libyan glory painted for them by the colonel.

He threatened Italy and Spain for having U.S. bases and he emphasized that he would strike at these bases, having already let his terrorist suicide squads loose all over the world to hit U.S. interests everywhere at the first signal from the leader of the world's revolution.

We are not concerned with all that nor with his empty threats to Egypt because we are capable of protecting ourselves and of confronting whoever tries to commit aggression against us. What we are certainly concerned with here is that the colonel should not believe himself when he talks about U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation against Libya for the simple reason that the colonel is the first to know that Egypt has refused to take part in any military action against Libya. We refused to do that not once or twice but three times.

It is no secret that the United States has tried more than once to coordinate some action with Egypt against Libya. It is also no secret that Egypt resolutely rejected that on the basis of its declared position never to take up arms against any Arab state, not even if it happens to be Libya, which spares no effort to interfere in Egyptian affairs and to undermine Egyptian economic interests.

Some people know that in mid-July a meeting was held at the White House at the request of former National Security adviser to the President, Robert McFarlane. At that meeting it was decided to take military action against Libya following the failure of diplomatic efforts to ease tension. The proposed action was approved by the White House, the intelligence service, and the U.S. State Department provided it is coordinated with a friendly state in the region. When John Poindexter succeeded McFarlane he visited Egypt with (Ronald Forester) and discussed with its officials the question of Egypt's participation in the proposed action. Egypt refused to take military action against Libya in return for U.S. military aid, although the United States believed that the 600-mile Egyptian-Libyan border presented Egypt with a good opportunity to take action against Libya with U.S. assistance. Egypt, however, rejected that logic and stuck to its declared position of not participating in any action against any Arab state, not even Libya. The fact that the date of the Reagan-

Gorbachev meeting was drawing nearer made insistence on such action unsuitable.

Late last December, and after the deployment of SAM-5 missiles in Libya, the United States again began to think about taking action against Libya in coordination with Egypt. It sent a high-ranking official to Cairo for the same purpose. Again Egypt refused to take part in any military action against Libya, which has never hesitated to seize any opportunity to harm Egypt and the Egyptian people's interests.

After the Rome and Vienna airport incidents of 6 and 7 January, Reagan again revived the idea of military action against Libya in cooperation with Egypt. Another U.S. envoy was sent to Cairo for consultation on such a mission. For the third time Egypt refused to participate in such a mission and it refused to coordinate with the United States in this connection.

There is nothing new in all that. The Americans themselves have announced that they tried to coordinate with Egypt against Libya and that the Egyptians refused. We are announcing it not out of a desire to boast but because it is our duty to do so and because this is our permanent national commitment. We are not announcing it out of a desire to please Libya nor out of fear of the usual Libyan threats which never spared any government in the world, as if Libya has a global power equal to that of the two superpowers.

We are saying and announcing it to let the world know that our declared and undeclared positions are the same. President Mubarak has frequently stated that Egypt will never use arms against any Arab state. What happened at the times of the three U.S. attempts was a practical implementation of these declared principles.

Egypt has always been the same. It means what it says and says what it means, and it does not plot in the dark against anyone. Perhaps the world revolution's leader Al-Qadhdhafi will learn a new lesson from that and add to it his universal experience. The lesson is that a state and its leadership should stick to the same policies in public and in secret without any political charlatanry and without falsehoods and futile heroics.

Mubarak Interviewed by Lebanese Magazine

NC020815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has declared that there is nothing that can terminate Egypt's commitment to any agreement which it has signed, particularly the Joint Arab Defense Pact.

President Mubarak denied that the Camp David accords have cancelled Egypt's obligations. He reiterated Egypt's commitment to its pledges, charters, and treaties.

President Mubarak stressed the need for agreement among the Arabs. He asserted that "the ball is now in the Arabs' court." He said: "Lebanon is almost lost because of us as Arabs, and the Palestinian cause is almost lost because of our inability to reach agreement."

In an exclusive interview with the Lebanese magazine *AL SAYYAD*, to be published tomorrow, 3 April, President Mubarak pointed to the problems affecting the Arab world. He said that there is no agreement between one Arab state and another. He expressed the hope that the Arabs will stop saying "no" to everything and will take an objective view of themselves and of history.

President Mubarak affirmed that Egypt is honoring its Arab commitments and has not relinquished its friendship with Arab countries, "although they have not assisted Egypt and have not so far done anything to help resolve the crises that Egypt is experiencing."

He stressed the need for an agreement between Jordan's King Husayn and the PLO so that talks might begin again, "because even after talks there is a long way to go."

Alluding to the opponents of Camp David, President Mubarak emphasized that Egypt had regained its land without abandoning the principal issue. He added: "They should regain their land through whatever methods they choose, but without giving up the principal issue."

President Mubarak warned that the West Bank and Gaza will disappear altogether if Arab disintegration persists.

He spelled out his doubts about an early end to the Iraq-Iran war. He noted Iraq's desire to end the war, and expressed the hope that the Iranians will realize that it is essential to stop this war. He reiterated that the continuation of the war entails a dreadful waste of the two countries' resources.

President Mubarak denied that there are any Egyptian military experts in Iraq. He said that the Iraqis had sought the help of retired Egyptian military personnel who had left the service a long time ago and gone to work in Iraq.

In the interview, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak touched on Egyptian-Sudanese relations and described them as good. He expressed the hope that the Sudanese people will resolve their problems and prevent further deterioration. He explained that any Egyptian communication with the southerners could only take place with the approval of the legitimate government in Sudan. He expressed his readiness to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Peres once the Tabah issue has been resolved.

President Mubarak reaffirmed his commitment to freedom and democracy, pointing to the free democratic action that was taken as a result of the recent acts of rioting. In this regard, he referred to the causes of the riots, which, he said, were local mistakes and are not attributable to foreign influences or to any interference from religious groups.

He said that the year 1986-87 will be a difficult one for Egypt, which will have to face paying the largest installment so far of its debts. He asserted that Egypt accepts any conditions imposed by the World Bank that are in line with its policy and plans. Egypt, he added, rejects any pressures that are incompatible with the Egyptian people's interests.

President Mubarak affirmed that Egypt is a state of institutions. He denied that he has any differences with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

The following is the text of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's interview with *AL-SAYYAD*:

AL-SAYYAD: Your Excellency, do you agree with those who say that the people's support of the measures which you announced following the riots and their cooperation with the Army, particularly as regards the curfew, constituted a referendum on you and your government, and that you easily emerged the victor?

Mubarak: When I took these measures as a result of the incidents, I was not thinking about whether or not I would gain popularity. I did not see the measures as a referendum. My concern is for the safety of the homeland. The action I took was to ensure that there should be no foreign involvement in internal incidents, threatening the security of the homeland and the citizen. What matters to me is the security of the citizen and his freedom. I am committed to freedom and democracy and do not wish to see them destroyed. If I was interested in anything other than freedom and democracy, I would have seized the golden opportunity offered by what happened to take any measure I pleased. However, the truth is that I am working for the benefit of this people and this homeland. I am also working for the future. I am laying the foundations of the future and have assumed burdens for the sake of the people's future. Sometimes, incidents occur which make any head of state lose his confidence. I personally take the view that if, in order to lay basic, sound foundations for our people, it is necessary for me to bear a little difficulty, it does not matter. In this spirit, I took these measures, based on free and democratic principles, in order to show people that democracy is a challenge and that the people should pull their weight. These are not my principles, my responsibility alone. They should not leave the responsibility to the ruler alone. A single hand cannot clap. The interests are those of the people, and the people should defend their interests. After all, what were the incidents themselves? They took on huge proportions, even though they resulted from purely local errors.

AL-SAYYAD: And who is responsible for these errors?

Mubarak: I cannot talk about the causes of the incidents. However, I can say, briefly, that the incidents arose out of purely local errors and had nothing to do with anyone abroad. To those abroad who say they were responsible, I reply: Have no fear, the prosecutor general is investigating. True, organizations like the Revolution Committee and I do not know what else will claim responsibility for what occurred. But, as I said, the prosecutor general is investigating the matter and all will be revealed. In any case, we know where the terror lies.

AL-SAYYAD: Was there no interference by religious groups, for example?

Mubarak: None at all, and anyone who says such things is mistaken. There is no suspicion of this.

AL-SAYYAD: But in the beginning, there was such a possibility?

Mubarak: There was no such possibility. But people think whatever they like. I do not think in such a way. I wait to know the full truth of the matter. That night I came near to discovering the mistakes and the reasons behind them. I am a military man and I know. I have lived all my life in camps, eating, drinking, and sleeping with officers, soldiers, mechanics, and technicians. I know what goes on and I know when mistakes occur. Some central security elements were told they would have to stay on for a further year. They compared themselves with army conscripts who were allowed to go 2 months before their time was up. These elements stirred up their colleagues. If the matter had been a collective one, they would have revolted in every part of the Republic, for they are stationed everywhere. What happened was limited to two or three camps. The purpose of the preventive measures I took was to prevent thieves and robbers from taking the opportunity to rob and plunder. We saw what happened in New York when the power cut occurred. They stole goods to the value of three billion. I did not want to give thieves an opportunity. In spite of this, they went out and plundered nightclubs and other places. People say no, they took alcoholic drinks and smashed the bottles. I say no, they stole everything they could lay their hands on, alcoholic or not, and took it home.

AL-SAYYAD: Your excellency insists on democracy. Did these events, however, constitute a threat to your method of democratic rule?

Mubarak: No. Had these events threatened democracy, I would have been preoccupied with other things by now. Had democracy been just a figment of my imagination, it would have disappeared, and many people would have applauded. The outlook would then be bad. I insist on democracy, because I work for the good of future generations, and not only for today. All my life I have never liked to look down or look back; I always look forward, for the sake of my children and grandchildren and so forth.

AL-SAYYAD: Do you still trust the central security, and will you always be forced to resort to the Army in case of mutiny?

Mubarak: The central security has one task and the Army has another. Both of them maintain the security of the homeland and the citizen, each according to its jurisdiction. After all, why should our confidence in the central security be shaken? If a minority made an error, does this mean that I should suspect everyone? We would then be the ones who are wrong. If we suspect the forces which safeguard the homeland, the citizen, and private property, we will be turning them into an obstacle and not a central security force. No. I have confidence in myself. If there are mistakes, let us deal with them and punish those responsible. Those who are proceeding on the correct path must continue. The central security, the security officers, and police have exerted enormous efforts for the security of the homeland over many years. Should I suspect all of them because of a small incident? No. I am not like that.

AL-SAYYAD: Some young Egyptian people say that what happened in the central security could happen among any of the low-income groups. What is the solution?

Mubarak: What happened in the central security was not caused by low incomes. I don't know what those who told you such things were getting at. We are talking about people who are conscripted for a short period. They eat and drink free, and they take leave. We are a poor country. Our resources are limited. This is a characteristic of freedom. Democracy says this is your salary. Do you want to work in the government, not produce, and expect a big salary? I say: Where are we to get the money from? This is your income. Your money is dwindling. Let us thank God that we have not had to reduce salaries, considering the circumstances in which we find ourselves. We are facing a deficit of 700 million pounds, which will increase to 1 billion pounds by the end of the year. Next year we will have to cope with a deficit of 1.2 billion pounds. This is because of a decline in trade due to world stagnation. We say to the low-income people: Work and you will gain. It is unreasonable for someone to sit down, cross his legs, and wait for the government to ensure his livelihood. This is impossible. There are government employees who will not tell you how much they earn with incentives. A while ago I questioned someone with a high school diploma, who works as a clerk. I found out that his salary is very high because of incentive payments. The system of incentives is wrong, but people have organized their lives according to it. Therefore, I cannot tamper with it now. That's it. They have organized their lives on the basis of this system. I do not want to disturb the life of the citizen. Incentive payments have become part of the monthly salary. The cost of living has become very high not only in Egypt but throughout the world. Look at the very high prices in the Gulf states, let alone in Israel. Prices go up by 25 percent every now and then. Some prices have become enormous. Our prices are still lower than in many countries, despite the difficult conditions we are facing.

AL-SAYYAD: Will the strength of the central security remain at 300,000, or will you reduce it?

Mubarak: Let me tell you that the central security is an issue related to the security of the country and, consequently, it is not negotiable. There is no one who divulges his secrets to the people.

AL-SAYYAD: Several months ago 'Arafat's adviser told newsmen in Cairo that President Mubarak would shortly be put to the test, because he is committed to safeguarding Egypt's sovereignty and self-respect. Were these incidents in Egypt the test?

Mubarak: I have no idea what kind of test you are talking about. They talk about many tests. Life is full of tests. If he said that I would shortly be put to the test, I tell you that rulers, citizens, and all individuals face tests every day. Life is full of tests. Every creature in this world faces difficult problems and obstacles every day. These are also tests.

AL-SAYYAD: Western observers say that 1986 will be a year of tension in Egypt due to continuing economic deterioration. What is your opinion? Also why do you avoid taking radical action to resolve the economic situation, to deal with the debt problem, for example?

Mubarak: What do you mean, deal with the debt problem? Should I not pay? I take out loans to build the country. When I assumed office, the country was beset by endless internal problems — sewage, electricity, telephones, streets, roads, and housing. The sewage system in Cairo dates from 1906, namely 80 years ago. There is nothing that can be done to repair it. It needs complete renovation. When this system was built the population of Cairo was 1.5 or 2 million. The sewage system in Alexandria is 70 years old; it dates from 1916. We can no longer call it a sewage system. All the drainpipes discharge into the sea. As the population increased, so did our problems. We have to handle the matter from scratch. We are building a huge sewage network which will cost billions. Our consumption of electricity was 18 billion megawatts in December 1981, and jumped to 40 billion megawatts in December 1982.

Take the telephone system. You were in Cairo in 1977. Could you, at that time, telephone anyone in Cairo? There were telephones but the people could not use them. Today you can call Cairo and all other Egyptian areas; you can also directly call any country in the world. This too costs billions. We have spent as much on the railroads as had been spent on this system in the past 50 years. The water supply was insufficient. There were and still are areas which are short of water. We now have projects to build new water installations and other projects to increase the existing supply. As far as roads and housing are concerned, we have built as many roads and houses as were built during the 20-year period that preceded the 5-year plan.

Developing the public sector, encouraging the private sector, and promoting agriculture and industry are all projects included in the plan. What more can we do within our limited capabilities?

True, a difficult year lies ahead. We cannot deny this. The year 1986-87 will be extremely difficult. This year, we have to pay the biggest installment of our debts. All these debts began in the seventies; they are not new. They constitute some of the difficulties which I must overcome.

As for radical measures, I refuse to do anything that would crush the citizen. The citizen is my personal responsibility as well as that of the state. My problem is how to avoid causing harm to the low-income people. However, all the measures I have taken have usually been implemented calmly, and I expect this to be the case in the future. There are also other measures, designed to ensure that the burden falls on those able to pay, and to protect the poor. These measures are being implemented gradually.

AL-SAYYAD: Will you agree to World Bank and IMF conditions?

Mubarak: I agree to any conditions which I consider appropriate and which are appropriate for the Egyptian people. As for conditions which require that I crush the Egyptian people, these I reject. If a condition which I was on the verge of accepting is imposed upon me, I hold back. I do not like conditions. I have a policy with regard to economic reform which I follow. But if anyone comes and says push harder, I cannot. I can only agree to what is compatible with the interests of our people.

The IMF once asked officials in Tanzania to make a sixfold increase in the price of a basic food commodity. Maybe they wanted the people to die. We do not want conditions of this kind. As for the World Bank, it lives in another world. It is interested in money and nothing else. It seems to want to pressure us even more. It can ask whatever it likes. I will accept what I like and what is in line with my policy and plan, and reject what I do not like.

AL-SAYYAD: It has been observed that the problems which Egypt sometimes faces meet with little response from the Soviet Union, in contrast to the United States. What is the reason?

Mubarak: The Soviet Union is a superpower. This nobody can deny. The two superpowers coexist, and we cannot ignore either one. I have very cordial relations with the Soviet Union. There was a time, in the past, when the Soviet Union would attack us on everything. Now, it does not attack. This is a good thing. Naturally, we do not attack the Soviet Union. The Soviet ambassador is here, and relations between us have become quite normal. We trade with them, and we take the goods which we deem appropriate. From this point of view, the Soviet Union helps us. We have a special relationship with the United States. It is very strong, different from that with the Soviet Union. We receive aid and assistance, among other things, from the United States, and that is why I call it a special relationship.

AL-SAYYAD: What would happen to President Husni Mubarak's regime if the United States suspended its annual aid?

Mubarak: Then it would be up to God alone. That is why freedom and democracy are two of our principles. If the United States were to suspend its aid, I would tell the Egyptian people: This is the situation. The Egyptian people would of course have to face it. We would have to accept any other reform in order to continue our march. But we would have another stand.

AL-SAYYAD: Why do you not allow members of the opposition to share in the government as responsible ministers?

Mubarak: What about the government? Does the government not represent the party of the majority? Did Jacques Chirac form his government from the minority? Well, I have a government which is drawn for the most part from the National Democratic Party. If I were to bring in a minister from the minority, they would oppose him in every way in parliament. The majority would eat up any minister from the minority. In parliament, they would make him feel that everything he says is wrong. Do I enjoy striking at the country? If I were to bring in someone from an opposition party, and if he were to stand before parliament to submit his program, they would not accept it. What, then, would the situation be? Would we start hitting each other? I personally have nothing against any member of the opposition. They are all Egyptians. But I have chosen a course which makes the citizen's tasks easier. I am for the citizen above all, and I seek to solve his problems as best I can.

AL-SAYYAD: Does the citizen help you?

Mubarak: The citizen helps me and helps himself, of course. He helps me so that I can help him, but he does indeed help me.

Nobody was able to increase the price of bread or gasoline, for example. Last September, I raised the price of gasoline from 15 to 20 piastres. Gasoline which was at 20 piastres I raised to 25 piastres. Previously, the state had been trying for years to increase the price by one piastre at least, but in vain. I increased it by five piastres, and the people accepted it. The people know what is happening. I tell the people everything, in all honesty. I tell the citizen: This is your situation, this your income, this our income. Our expenditure is so much in comparison with our income. I remember the figures recorded in reports and in the People's Assembly and the Cabinet.

AL-SAYYAD: Let us move on to Arab affairs. What is Egypt's opinion on the development of military relations between Sudan and Libya? Observers reported a few days ago that Libyan Topolev aircraft have bombed the rebels in southern Sudan.

Mubarak: God knows, I do not like to express an opinion on this subject. I hope, however, that fraternal Sudan will solve its problems without things getting any worse. I do not wish Sudan any harm. I know that Topolev aircraft carried out strikes in the south. But will this solve the problem? I think that the Sudanese leaders are assessing their situation; so far they have not sent me any news on this matter.

AL-SAYYAD: What is your present relationship with the Sudanese leadership?

Mubarak: Our relations are good. A military delegation left for Sudan yesterday. Many Sudanese ministers and officials come to Egypt. Relations are good.

AL-SAYYAD: Do you think that the solution of the problem of southern Sudan lies in an escalation of the war?

Mubarak: By God, I am against the escalation of the war under any circumstances. But we do not know why the situation has developed like that or what the reasons are. I have not been informed of the reasons, but I have heard that the situation between the southerners and the Army has got worse. For this reason I sent an Egyptian delegation yesterday to check on the situation and report back to me.

AL-SAYYAD: Have you had any direct contact with the southerners?

Mubarak: There has been contact, but we cannot undertake any action without the legitimate government's approval. We do not want to appear to be playing the southerners off against the northerners. We are against this and against the partition of Sudan.

AL-SAYYAD: It has been said that the major part of your recent talks with King Husayn was devoted to the Iraq-Iran war. How do you view the development of this war?

Mubarak: As a matter of fact, no imminent end to this war is in sight. Our brothers in Iraq want to end it, but the brothers in Iran do not, for reasons of their own which I do not understand. Are they afraid that if there is an end to the war the people will turn against them because of the economic situation? I hope they

will realize that it is essential to stop this war, because its continuation will further deplete the resources of the two countries. The two peoples will continue to suffer from war, destruction, and further casualties.

AL-SAYYAD: Did Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz come to Egypt for urgent reasons connected with the Gulf war or in order to reassure himself on the internal situation in Egypt?

Mubarak: He came to talk to us about the situation in the Gulf, and as a sort of courtesy he also spoke about the central security incidents. I do not consider what happened as a major event. People have exaggerated the story. The press must write something. What else can they do? The press always looks for a funeral so that it can report the mourning. As I said, Tariq 'Aziz talked about the Iraq-Iran war and the situation there. President Saddam Husayn contacted me twice, once from the battle front, and reassured himself about everything, and we also talked about the war and the issue of peace in the Middle East.

AL-SAYYAD: Are the Iraqis worried because of the war?

Mubarak: The entire world is worried because of this war and because resources are being wasted. Iraq has superiority in the air, in military equipment, and on all levels. But how long do the two countries have to bleed? How much longer will their revenues be utilized for war and destruction? I would like to tell the Iranians to wake up, because the harvest they will reap will be alarming.

AL-SAYYAD: It is being said that Egypt has advised the Iraqis to take their time in liberating the Al-Faw peninsula, and to wait until the Iranian economy is further damaged, containing the Iranian forces and avoiding Iraqi casualties. What is the truth about this?

Mubarak: I say thank you to those who gave this advice. Does Iraq or the Iraqi leadership need any advice from us? No. Iraq is a state, and its leaders have a plan. The Iraqis are in their combat positions and have a greater awareness of the situation than we do. They do what they think best in the circumstances.

AL-SAYYAD: Are there any Egyptian military experts in Iraq?

Mubarak: There are absolutely no Egyptian military experts in Iraq. President Saddam Husayn has told me that Iraq has sought help from retired Egyptian military personnel, who left the service long ago and went to work in Iraq. They have been used on the front for various purposes, including administration. But we have no experts helping the Iraqi military forces. This has never been true. Indeed, Iraq does not need our experts, because its own men are quite efficient.

AL-SAYYAD: Does your military assistance to Iraq mean that Egypt is committed to the joint Arab defense pact? And does it mean that Egypt is committed to this pact with regard to all parties? For example, if Jordan were attacked, would Egypt be obliged to defend it?

Mubarak: Egypt is helping the Arab countries as much as it can. We are not like those Arab countries that aid non-Arab countries against the Arabs, as is now taking place against Iraq, regrettably. Still, they accuse Egypt of lacking commitment to the Joint Arab Defense Pact. They ask me about this pact. They should ask those who supply arms and fan the flames of war between Iraq and Iran. Ask them: What of the pact that you so often talk about? What is their position toward this pact? The fact is that justice must triumph, because falsehood never lasts long.

AL-SAYYAD: Will Egypt always abide by this pact?

Mubarak: There is nothing that can abrogate Egypt's commitment to any agreement that it has signed, particularly this pact. Those who say that the Camp David accords nullified Egypt's obligations are mistaken. The talks were postponed for 3 months because of this very point. Egypt is committed to all of its pledges, charters, and treaties.

AL-SAYYAD: In the event of a foreign attack on the Gulf states, would Egypt be prepared to render aid to those states and to coordinate with others that are ready to help?

Mubarak: Obviously, were an attack to take place, we would not immediately send troops in trucks and planes to assist. Such matters need to be agreed upon, coordinated, and planned in advance. We would need time to transport our forces and time to prepare these forces before the attack is launched. We would need a lot of equipment. As no one has discussed this matter with us, we really have nothing to say.

AL-SAYYAD: There have been recent statements from the Gulf in support of Egypt.

Mubarak: Egypt has not given up its friendship with these states, despite what they did to us. Although they have not assisted Egypt and have done nothing so far to help us resolve the crises that Egypt is experiencing, we are honoring our commitments. Egypt continues to send teachers. They are mistaken if they think that the Egyptians go there simply for money's sake. We tell them now: We send our teachers to help our brothers in both the Arab and non-Arab states.

AL-SAYYAD: How are Egypt's relations with Saudi Arabia at present?

Mubarak: We have normal relations.

AL-SAYYAD: A U.S. State Department consultant is calling upon the Arab states to agree to assimilate the Palestinians, declaring that it is unrealistic to think they will ever be able to return to their land. He says that Israel is there to stay. What is Egypt's stand toward this view?

Mubarak: Israel has indeed come to stay. Israel is a state. The whole world recognizes it, and the two superpowers have guaranteed that it will remain. To say that Israel is not a state would be simply to fool ourselves. Naturally, it exists. It is a state and has an identity. The rest is up to us Arabs.

The U.S. State Department adviser made that remark because he saw that the Arabs are divided and are fighting each other. Every Arab state is proceeding in a different direction. Throughout history, they have been unable to make a unified decision or to agree among themselves. That is why he threw the ball into their court. Naturally, no Arab state has replied. Of course, we oppose this view. We are struggling for the Palestinian issue. The contacts we now have with Israel are for the sake of the Palestinian issue; we are seeking to hold talks. We ask God to guide the parties concerned toward an agreement, so that the issue may be resolved.

AL-SAYYAD: Do you blame any given party — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, for example — for his action during the Amman talks?

Mubarak: It would be inappropriate to comment on this. I would prefer to make my views known to Yasir 'Arafat directly, and to express my views to His Majesty King Husayn. Such matters should not be the subject of public discussion.

AL-SAYYAD: In your opinion, how can the deadlock be broken, now that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat have agreed that a deadend has been reached?

Mubarak: In truth, I would like to know what the two parties are thinking about and how we can continue along our course. All of the Arabs would grieve if the situation were to remain as it is. The Palestinian issue would have come to an end, and neither the United States nor Israel would be losers. On the contrary, they would both be winners, while we continue to fight each other. The ball is now in our court, and we are unable to agree.

AL-SAYYAD: What was King Husayn's point of view?

Mubarak: King Husayn is trying.

AL-SAYYAD: But when will he end this deadlock?

Mubarak: We cannot ask this of King Husayn alone. We must also find out how the PLO views the matter. Negotiations should be agreed upon, for even after negotiations the road will be very long.

AL-SAYYAD: The Camp David accords provide for a solution to the Palestinian issue. Why doesn't Egypt use the Camp David document to force Israel to draft a plan of action to resolve the issue?

Mubarak: The Arabs rejected the Camp David accords, insulting us and accusing us of treachery; what would they do if we were to mention Camp David now? Only yesterday in Rabat, Khalid al-Hasan was attacking the Camp David accords; today you want me to bring up these accords? I wish that they could attain even half of what was provided for in the Camp David accords. They wanted me to reject the Camp David accords and to leave Sinai to Israel. We got our land back. It is up to each party to get his land back however he can, short of sacrificing the Palestinian issue. We retrieved the Sinai, which is our land, though some problems in this context still remain. However, we

did not sacrifice the main issue, despite their accusations and insults.

Those who try to outbid each other on this issue do so because of personal interests and not because of Palestinian interests. Look at what happened to the Palestinians in Lebanon. Look at what happened to Lebanon. We are really wronging each other, and we must not blame either the United States or Israel. At any rate, when this interview is read tomorrow, some people will start saying that the head of the Egyptian regime blames the Arabs and not Israel. Yes, sir. I blame the Arabs 1 million times. It is because of us, the Arabs, that Lebanon is about to be lost, that the Palestinian cause is about to be lost — because of our inability to agree. Each one looks out for his own interest. There is no comprehensive, general view of Arab issues. Name me any group in the world that is facing the problems that we do in the Arab world. We have an Arab League in Tunis. It has problems. Look at the number of problems in the Arab world: between Morocco and Algeria; Algeria and Libya, although I see them now on the way to reconciliation; Libya and Iraq; Libya and Tunisia; Libya and Egypt. It is true that Egypt is not in the Arab League and does not want headaches, but this is something that will change. A few days ago Libya attacked Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states because of the oil. Problems also exist between Iraq and Syria and between North Yemen and South Yemen. No state is on good terms with another. Has an Arab summit solved even part of these differences? We as Arabs have declared a radio war. We accuse each other. It seems that each one of us is a traitor, according to these radios. In the radio war you hear about treason and treasonous regimes. Each one sees the other as a traitor. Nevertheless, we are Arab states.

Let us look at Europe. In the European Community there are conflicting interests. Nevertheless, they meet every 3 months and solve their problems. They do not use the radios to attack each other. When will we become a civilized nation and stop occupying each other's territory? When will we sit together to solve our problems in a rational manner? We live in freedom and democracy in Egypt. We find that this state of affairs terrifies everyone. Everyone is afraid of Egypt.

I say to the states that curse us daily and say that I am deceiving the Egyptian people, the majority of which supposedly do not enjoy freedom — I say to them: Give your peoples the freedom that exists in Egypt and let us see what happens. They think that people are ignorant. The contrary is true. These states are still following a system that has been out of date for 40 years.

AL-SAYYAD: Why do you not demand the return of Gaza, which is an Egyptian responsibility?

Mubarak: I witnessed what happened with Gaza. I was present when President Al-Sadat met with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Al-Arish and I heard what they said. Al-Sadat said: What do you say, Begin, that we start with Gaza and make it the nucleus of the Palestinian state? Begin answered: We will consider the matter; what you say makes sense. But once this was made public, the accusations started. They said that Al-Sadat was a traitor and that he wanted to partition Palestine. There was a spate of atrocious and gross accusations that did not conform to norms, religion, or traditions against Al-Sadat. Al-

Sadat died, may God bless his soul. One of them [not further identified] visited me in 1983 and said: Why don't you approach the Jews and talk to them about Gaza? I said: The issue of Gaza is closed. When Begin heard the curses, he said: The question has ended; we do not want to talk about Gaza. The question thus died with Al-Sadat.

However, I did ask Israel. The Israelis said no. We need to consider this issue from a general perspective. I was really convinced that they would not agree to re-open the issue but I asked, nevertheless, to satisfy my own conscience.

What do you want me to tell them about Gaza now? Wait some more and the West Bank and Gaza will no longer exist. Nothing will happen as long as the Arabs continue their present course.

AL-SAYYAD: Does Egypt still adhere to its conditions regarding a summit between you and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres? Peres said some time ago that he was prepared to meet with you provided there were no preconditions.

Mubarak: I too am prepared to meet him, but only after the Tabah issue is settled. We could then say that there would be no preconditions. Does the Tabah issue constitute a precondition? It is a dispute on a piece of land that we will settle. There would be no conditions once we settle this dispute.

AL-SAYYAD: One of the Egyptian conditions is a complete withdrawal from Lebanon. Is this condition no longer valid?

Mubarak: They have actually withdrawn from Lebanon, but we the Arabs have kept them there. So, why do we raise such a commotion when we are the ones responsible for the problem? Nevertheless, we are trying to solve the Tabah issue and at the same time we are giving modest momentum to the Palestinian cause. My contacts with Israel and others will be in favor of Lebanon and other countries. We pray that God will guide our brothers and make them show some flexibility so that problems can be solved and the area can enjoy peace. However, if some people see peace as a balance in military power between them and Israel, I tell them that this objective is unattainable or might take 200 years.

AL-SAYYAD: It has been noted that you view the military establishment as a very sensitive sector. But in the West — and here I am only passing on what is being said — there is much talk these days that the Egyptian Army will have a future role in the government. They are saying that the civilian regime is weak now that the Army has proved to be powerful. They also say that the Egyptian president has differences with certain Army commanders. What is your answer to this?

Mubarak: They are all liars. These rumors are groundless. There are no differences among the Armed Forces. I am the supreme commander of the Armed Forces and it was I who instructed the Armed Forces to put an end to the rioting. No one else took part in my decision. We are a state where discipline prevails, but they are free to see it any way they want. I am not going to change their way of thinking. The Army has its own role. The police corps has its own role. We are not a small country in which the Army can play the role it wants. Let them think

whatever they want. Perhaps in other countries the Army can play a role outside the military, but our country is different. We have a disciplined Army. We know very well who we are. I was a member of the Army; I spent long years in the Army and therefore I understand it. As for the differences, I believe they are saying that I have differences with Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah.

AL-SAYYAD: Yes, they are saying that.

Mubarak: That is nonsense. Let them have their fun. Let them say whatever they want to say. I do listen to such talk. Who said that I don't listen to such talk? I listen and I laugh. Egypt has its institutions. The Army is not an independent state. I am the one who gives instructions to the Army. They talk about differences. They exaggerate and they say that the differences between the president and his defense minister are deep ones. I don't pay attention to all this even if they write 10 pages every day.

AL-SAYYAD: Is there a big difference between commanding the Air Force militarily and leading the state politically?

Mubarak: The difference is enormous. The tasks in the Air Force are different from those of the state. The Air Force is a military force that has its objectives and plans and makes decisions, but leading the state is a completely different operation. Politics is a disgusting game. I am not accustomed to these political games; I am open and straightforward. I don't like maneuvers and other games. Military maneuvers are one thing and political maneuvers are another. Leading the state is not easy. What I learned in the Armed Forces has provided me with a very good base. Being president for 6 years has provided me with even stronger foundations. I see and evaluate matters. I know what is wrong and what is right. I express my opinion over many issues within the context of these issues, but not in public.

Military life is the basis. I spent 28 years in the military service, namely from 1947 to 1975. I was fully involved in military life. I only had Thursdays and Fridays off. This was an experience because I had to deal with various matters in various areas. Then I moved to civilian life as vice president and gained experience because I had to visit many Arab and European countries.

AL-SAYYAD: Mr President, would you like to add anything?

Mubarak: I hope that the Arab world will stop saying "no" to everything and will take an objective view of themselves and of history. I hope that the Arabs will unite. We have had enough of scandals, disintegration, and division. The losers are the people, not the leaders. The people will someday remind us of our deeds. I pray to God Almighty to grant success to the Arab world and guide the steps of its leaders in the service of the interests of the Arab people.

Mubarak Chairs Meeting on 1986-87 State Budget
NC011425 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
 1230 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak chaired an expanded meeting today that was attended by the People's Assembly speaker, the

prime minister, the deputy prime ministers, the Cabinet secretary, and the ministers of finance, information, industry, cabinet affairs, higher education, and tourism.

After the session, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the goal was to discuss the outlines of the 1986-87 budget. The president highlighted a number of principles, foremost of which were the rationalization of government spending in all sectors, particularly current expenditures in the ministries' budgets, and the limitation of travel by delegations, and the granting of invitations. It was decided to give symbolic gifts to the members of visiting delegations.

President Mubarak also stressed the need for the increased rationalization of government outlays in all fields, the more efficient use of cars, fuel, electricity, and water by all ministries, and the imposition of controls to achieve these spending cuts.

According to Al-Sharif, the president reiterated that there should be no reduction of salaries and the like. Thus, there was no discussion of the budget's first chapter. The meeting's participants reviewed the third chapter on investments for 1986-87, the 5th and final year of the plan. He said we are committed to the plan's objectives of increasing industrial and agricultural output. As for the strategic projects and their relative importance in the drive for self-sufficiency in such key commodities as cement and building materials, the president called for flexibility in reassessing our priorities. There is no change in the rates of growth, as they are significant.

The conferees also examined the deficit in the 1986-87 budget, which will be submitted to the People's Assembly, and ways of overcoming this shortfall. The president reviewed the draft laws on increasing state income, which the government will present to the People's Assembly. In addition, the discussions covered the level of revenue derived from the implementation of these laws in order to deal with the deficit resulting from the drop in oil prices. The president asked the prime minister to have the ministries follow the decision against making consultants out of those whose term of service has ended. This will make way for new leaders, who will assume responsibility from others and will allow experts from among the new leaders to come forward. Contracts that have ended must not be renewed.

'Abd al-Majid on Sudanese Relations, Peace Process
NC011629 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are very close, and that no foreign interference can affect the strong bonds linking the two countries.

In a statement after his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: I do not believe that the Sudanese Government's announcement on integration was intentional [muta'ammad], nor can I say anything definite, for we have not been officially informed of this decision. I will not make any comment until we receive notification.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: We must discuss matters with our brothers in Sudan. What is in Sudan's interest is also in Egypt's interest. That is how I view our relations with Khartoum.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that these days, and today in particular, are absolutely decisive for our Sudanese brothers in light of the parliamentary elections. We must await their outcome.

Responding to a question on the future of the peace process, especially after the visits to Cairo by King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and their talks with President Mubarak, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Contacts and efforts must continue throughout the current period to bring the views of Jordan and the Palestinians closer together. Peace initiatives must not be frozen, as they benefit everyone.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that the trips which King Husayn and 'Arafat made to Cairo, as well as their meetings with the president, helped promote a greater understanding of Jordanian and Palestinian opinions. Egypt is eager to promote this rapprochement. The deputy prime minister pointed out: We will continue our efforts to move the peace process ahead. This is the message I conveyed to Yugoslav and Italian officials and to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during my recent tour.

When asked about an Israeli radio report today that said the current round of Tabah talks might last for only a single day, Dr 'Abd al-Majid replied: It might go on longer than that.

On his recent visits to Yugoslavia and Italy, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted: I met with the Yugoslav president, prime minister, and foreign minister. Our talks centered on the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. I saw Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Andreotti in Rome. I also spoke with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. It was an opportunity for me to exchange views on the Middle East situation, the peace process, and relations between Egypt and Italy and between Egypt and the United States. These meetings were useful.

Responding to a question on *AL-AHRAM*'s report yesterday that the United States had made three different requests to Egypt to join it in a strike on Libya, Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained: I think that item had already been published by *TIME* magazine and *THE WASHINGTON POST*. What was carried yesterday was a repetition of the report. It was not a scoop by the Egyptian newspaper. The initial news of this was published in the U.S. press.

Seventh Round of Tabah Talks Begins in Cairo

No Agreement Reached on Panel

NC011455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — Egyptian-Israeli talks at the level of experts resumed in Cairo today with the participation of the United States. The conferees will complete discussions of issues pertaining to the international arbitral compromise to solve the Tabah problem.

The Egyptians are led by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department, and the Israelis by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. The U.S. delegation is led by Alan Kreczko, legal counselor at the U.S. State Department.

The first session lasted about 2 hours. Afterward, Minister Plenipotentiary Mahmud 'Uthman, official spokesman for the Egyptian delegation, noted that the names of the arbitrators had been reviewed. He said that the delegations had not reached agreement on these names. Mahmud 'Uthman reported that the delegations also discussed a number of issues related to procedures to be followed by the arbitration panel.

The talks are expected to continue at another session this evening when the two delegations will also seek agreement on the date for the next session.

This is the seventh round of talks since Israel accepted the principle of arbitration. The Israeli delegation will leave Cairo tonight.

Al-Majid Receives Israeli Delegation

NC011822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with the members of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, led by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. The session was also attended by Moshe Sason, Israeli ambassador in Cairo; and the members of Egypt's Tabah delegation under Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department.

In a statement after the meeting, 'Abd al-Majid said that developments in bilateral relations and in the Tabah issue had been discussed. He added that another round of talks would be held on a date to be fixed by the two parties.

Talks End; Differences Remain

NC011853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — The seventh round of the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Tabah issue, which began this morning at the level of experts and with the participation of the United States, concluded here this evening. The Egyptian delegation was led by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department; David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, headed the Israeli delegation.

Minister Plenipotentiary Mahmud 'Uthman, the official spokesman for the Egyptian delegation, stated that a number of procedural issues had been discussed. He added that differences still existed on the main subjects, including the names of the arbitrators and the question to be referred to the arbitrators. He went on to say that the date for the next round of talks will be determined later by the two parties.

Israeli Delegation Departs*NC012133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2112 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks led by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, left Cairo for Tel Aviv this evening after the conclusion of the seventh round of discussions between Egypt and Israel. The members of the Israeli team arrived in Cairo yesterday evening, and held two working sessions with their Egyptian counterparts in the presence of American representatives.

Trade Minister Returns From Visit to Moscow*NC020741 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 2 Apr 86*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, returned to Cairo early this morning from Moscow following a visit of several days to the Soviet Union. During his visit, Dr Abu 'Ali held talks with Soviet officials on ways to strengthen economic cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

Dr Abu 'Ali stated after his return that the talks had been held in a cordial atmosphere. The two countries affirmed the need for economic and trade exchange. He said that during his visit he had met with the first deputy Soviet premier.

He pointed out that the economic talks between the two countries will be resumed in Cairo at a date to be agreed upon soon.

Liberian Foreign Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit*NC011615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1442 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — Liberian Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo arrived in Cairo today at the head of a delegation for a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he will deliver a message from Liberian President Samuel Doe to President Hosni Mubarak.

In an arrival statement, the Liberian minister said that Egypt and his country had good and close relations. He added that he would hold talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, later today. They will discuss the means to strengthen bilateral relations in all fields, as well as African issues of interest to the two countries. Blamo noted that the African foreign ministers have prepared a working paper on Africa's economic crisis which will be submitted to the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly scheduled to be held in May.

Dr Ghali, who was at the airport to receive the visitor, said that the working paper would be discussed with Dr Blamo. Dr Ghali also said that their talks would include the strengthening of bilateral relations and increased technical cooperation, as well as common positions on some African issues, particularly the Namibian problem and the economic crisis.

Dr Ghali said that other topics will be the June conference in Paris to impose sanctions on the racist Government of South Africa because of its refusal to implement UN resolutions, and

preparations for the African summit to be held in Addis Ababa in July.

The Liberian minister was also received by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, head of the Foreign Ministry's African Department, and by Gabriel Farngalo, Liberian ambassador in Cairo.

Official Talks Begin*NC011954 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] Official talks between Egypt and Liberia began at the Foreign Ministry tonight. The Egyptian delegation was led by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Liberian team by Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo.

The members of the two delegations reviewed a number of African issues, including the continent's economic crisis, which is the result of accumulated foreign debts, and the problems of drought, famine, and refugees. They also discussed the coordination of the two countries' positions at the extraordinary UN General Assembly session on the African economic crisis.

At the start of the talks Dr Ghali explained the dimensions of the Middle East problem, and Egypt's part in giving an impetus to regional peace efforts in order to reach a just and lasting settlement based on the Palestinian people's recovery of their legitimate rights, including that of self-determination.

The two parties examined Egyptian-Liberian relations in all fields. The Liberian foreign minister praised the role of Egyptian experts working in his country, as well as the emissaries of Al-Azhar, who are contributing to the propagation of Islam and the spread of the Arabic language.

Received by Mubarak*NC021129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 Apr 86*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak received a handwritten message today from Liberian President Samuel Doe, dealing both with international issues and bilateral relations. This was noted by Liberian Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo following his meeting with President Mubarak today.

Blamo said that the two countries' relations go back to the time of the late president Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, and stressed that these relations are growing stronger by the day.

The Liberian foreign minister said that his country is ready to cooperate with Egypt in the area of investments in Liberia's land, in view of Egypt's extensive experience in agriculture. He expressed the hope that Egyptian investors and experts would cooperate with Liberia in this effort.

Meanwhile, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that talks have been held between the delegation led by the Liberian foreign minister and an Egyptian delegation at the Foreign Ministry. He said that a joint statement will be issued

this afternoon on the talks, stressing the commitment of both Egypt and Liberia to the principles and goals of the OAU, as well as to the need to bolster bilateral economic cooperation.

Fatah Official Arrives for Visit, Meets Al-Baz

NC012128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has met with Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, also known as Abu al-Hawl, member of the Fatah Central Committee. 'Abd al-Hamid arrived in Cairo earlier today. The meeting was attended by Fatah representative in Cairo Zuhid al-Qadrah and PNC member Sa'id Kamal.

Usamah Sharab, the PLO's information officer in Cairo, said that 'Abd al-Hamid's talks with senior Egyptian officials are part of the continuing consultations between Egypt and the PLO and a follow-up to those held by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Cairo concerning regional developments and the Palestinian issue.

Jordanian Assistant Chief of Staff Arrives 1 April

NC011925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — A Jordanian military delegation led by Staff Major General Hilmi al-Lawzi, assistant chief of staff, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a visit to Egypt that will last several days. During the visit, members of the Jordanian military delegation will hold talks on ways to promote cooperation between the two countries.

Saudi Official Arrives, Calls for Relations

NC011728 Cairo MENA in English 1717 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Alexandria, Egypt, Apr 1 (MENA) — Emir Talal Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the Gulf programme for subsidizing UN development and humanitarian organisations called today on all Arabs to establish political, trade, and economic relations with Egypt.

Speaking at a press conference here today, Emir Talal said he will meet shortly with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign minister, to discuss Alexandria University requirements of human works services.

Emir Talal arrived here this morning.

'Radical' Asyut Students Attempt University Boycott

NC011714 Cairo MENA in English 1710 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Asyut, Egypt, Apr 1 (MENA) — Some radical students at Asyut University tried this morning to instigate their colleagues using the injury incident of a university student who was rushed to Cairo early yesterday to complete his treatment at the Armed Forces hospital on directives of President Husni Mubarak.

A group of radical students tried to prevent their colleagues from attending lectures despite their teachers' advice against such acts.

The rest of students refused to respond to instigation attempts since the prosecution is investigating the incident in which the student of the faculty of commerce was injured by a policeman who was remanded in custody.

AFP: 3,000 Reportedly Charged After Cairo Riots

NC020738 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, April 2 (AFP) — Some 3,000 people have been charged following the bloody riots by police conscripts here at the end of February, which left 107 dead and 719 injured, the daily *AL-AHRAM* reported Wednesday.

They were mainly accused of murder, pillaging of public and private property, and sabotage of buildings and communications.

Authorities would publish the results of an enquiry into the riots Thursday, the paper added. Evidence had been heard from 1,190 people.

Trouble among the low-paid conscripts, who lived in poor conditions, began on February 25 after rumours that their compulsory service was to be extended from three to four years.

Hotels and restaurants were burned down near the Pyramids and nightclubs ransacked on the main road into Cairo.

General Ahmad Rushdi was later replaced as interior minister by General Zaki Badr.

President Chairs Two Days of Military Meetings

JN011951 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic and Armed Forces commander in chief, chaired two meetings of the Armed Forces General Command and field commanders for two consecutive days. The first meeting lasted 9 hours and the second 11 hours.

The two meetings were attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, Armed Forces deputy commander in chief and defense minister; and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Arrives With Message

JN020838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0728 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Apr (INA) — Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Baghdad last night carrying a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya dealing with bilateral relations and current Arab issues. The Mauritanian minister was received by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Received by Tariq 'Aziz

JN021044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0938 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. They discussed fraternal bilateral relations and ways to promote them. The Mauritanian minister arrived here yesterday.

Commander Addresses Kuwaiti Delegation on Al-Faw

GF011243 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 31 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] The commander of Iraq's Third Corps and of the central Al-Rashid forces facing the Iranian forces in Al-Faw, Major-General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid, said that Iraq was "fully capable" of expelling the Iranian forces from the Al-Faw area.

He told a delegation from Kuwait's National Assembly at his advanced headquarters opposite the Iranians in Al-Faw, that the Al-Rashid forces under his command would make the Iranian forces in Al-Faw "live in a state of fear and terror" until the Iraqi leadership allowed him to begin the liberation. He said the whole world would then realise the enormity of the Iranian casualties.

He repeated what the Iraqi Defence Minister, Lieutenant-General 'Adnan Khayrallah had said a few days ago, that Iran had lost more in this battle than in any previous one.

This was the first interview given by Major-General 'Abd al-Rashid in ten days because he had been busy planning to consolidate Iraq's firm grip on the Iranian forces in Al-Faw.

Maj-Gen 'Abd al-Rashid stressed that Iraq was now trying to make the Al-Faw battle the last in the series of Iranian aggressions on Iraq by inflicting the "heaviest possible casualties."

This would make the Iranian people, "even in the next generation" think twice before launching any aggression, he said.

Maj-Gen 'Abd al-Rashid revealed that Iraq had suffered huge casualties in the Al-Faw battle and a number of its senior officers had died, but he said Iran's losses were far greater.

He said that the Iranian forces in Al-Faw recently began to put up fences and other barriers and plant mines round their positions in Al-Faw in anticipation of a huge Iraqi offensive.

He said that the cries of the Iranian forces could be heard when Iraq used rockets and mortars against them.

He declined to say when the decisive attack and victory would take place and how it would be carried out.

He said that Kuwaitis, like Iraqis, had the right to wonder why the final onslaught was delayed. He said they should not feel disturbed because the Iraqi forces had the situation well in hand. He added that Iraq's prime concern now was to inflict the heaviest possible losses on the Iranian forces and to minimise Iraqi casualties.

Referring to Iranian allegations that Iraq had used chemical weapons he said that as a commander he would not hesitate to use any available weapon in fighting those who wanted to invade Iraq. He asked how he could allow the enemies of Arabs and Islam to occupy Arab lands and wait for international decision to allow or not allow Iraq to use one weapon or another.

The Kuwaiti delegation visiting Iraq includes deputies Hadi al-Huwaylah, Nasir al-Rawdan, Nasir al-Banna'i, Faysal al-Sani, Sa'd Tami, Ahmad al-Shrayan and 'Ali al-Sa'id.

While at the battle front, the deputies were late in attending a luncheon held in their honour by some Iraqi officials in Basra. They had insisted on spending more time with the soldiers, even if it meant missing the invitation.

Maj-Gen 'Abd al-Rashid praised Kuwait's foreign policy and the "true feelings" of the Kuwaiti people and officials towards Iraqis. He said that Kuwaiti mothers have begun feeling about the Iraqi fighters in the same way that Iraqi mothers felt. Maj-Gen 'Abd al-Rashid, who was described in Iraq as "the brave man," stressed that Iraq strongly believed in "values and behaviour" which was true courage. He stressed that the war made Iraqi-Kuwaiti relations stronger than ever.

Replying to Maj-Gen 'Abd al-Rashid, Deputy Sa'id Tami said the deputies were in Iraq to convey the greetings of the people of Kuwait. He added: "Our hearts are with you and we always hope to have the honour of defending the nation by your side."

Deputy 'Ali al-Sa'id said that "courage and ability" were two important features of Iraqis and other Arabs, and what they saw was not new or strange for Iraqis.

Deputy Ahmad al-Shrayan said it was a great honour to meet "this great respected leader" and they had come to contribute to the defence of the nation, and what they had seen made them feel prouder than ever.

Deputy Faysal al-Sani said Iraq was writing a glorious chapter for history, and stressed they were looking for the future on the Arab nation through "you and your sacrifices"; he described Iraq as the "guardian of the Arab nation."

AL-THAWRAH Comments on 'Superiority' in Al-Faw
JN020641 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0555 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Apr (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* has affirmed that any new Iranian aggression on Iraq means a new disaster for Iran and its people. In an editorial today, *AL-THAWRAH* noted that Iraq is determined to make Al-Faw a great graveyard for the invaders and to force the Iranians to pay a heavy price for their occupation. The paper said that deciding the Al-Faw battle in Iraq's favor is only a matter of time, that the developments of the military operations there generally reflect the Iraqi forces' superiority and absolute control over the operational areas on land, at sea, and in the air.

The paper pointed out that being now in a defensive position, the Iranian forces are desperately fighting in retreat and that the area they control is shrinking day after day.

Communique No 2,170 on Recent Combat Operations
JN011655 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,170 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of our valiant Armed Forces, the men who have faith in God, the homeland, and in honest principles, are realizing our great people's will with an exemplary performance, enthusiasm, and accurate implementation of the plans that are set for defending the homeland and man's dignity, and for achieving the tragic end our enemies deserve because they are the promoters of evil designs and the advocates of wrongdoings, aggression, and despotism. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. On the VII Army Corps front: Our valiant forces of the brave Al-Rashid and northern columns continue their heroic activities by pouring hellish fire on the heads of the rogues who are cornered in the narrow pocket of the Al-Faw peninsula. Our forces are supported from the air and the sea and by the helicop-

ter gunships and are inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy.

2. In an abortive attempt, the enemy assembled several of its frustrated remnants in the hope that it would boost the morale of its collapsing forces and gain a foothold in our lofty mountains, which were liberated from its filth by the I Army Corps forces assisted by the sons of our Kurdish people. The enemy, using a frustrated force, tried to approach our positions on some vantage points. Our brave fighters of the heroic Al-Haris Force were lying in wait for the enemy and confronted the enemy force with hearts full of faith and love for the homeland and succeeded in crushing the enemy attempt and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Confirmed losses amount to 842 killed, more than this number wounded, many captured, and large quantities of weapons of various types confiscated. The situation was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces.

Let the despotic Khomeyniites understand that any foolhardy adventure they may undertake will bring them new tragedies and further losses. May God bless the brave men of the heroic I Army Corps. May God bless you, O fighters of the brave Al-Haris Force. Proceed to other victories. We thank God for His victory.

3. The brave eagles of the air obtain their share of Khomeyniite heads by carrying out daring raids against the enemy. They carried out 192 air raids today, inflicting heavy losses in personnel, equipment, and military hardware on the enemy. They also carried out the following:

a. At 1530 today, our planes carried out a successful raid against Khark Island facilities, scoring accurate hits and setting their targets ablaze.

b. At 1615 today, our planes raided a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

c. While searching for enemy targets, our daring planes sighted several enemy vehicles and troop concentrations in the area opposite Panjwin. They pounced on them, scoring direct destructive hits.

After carrying out all these missions, the brave eagles safely and triumphantly returned with their planes to the homeland, protected by God.

4. The valiant helicopter gunship knights continue to direct their destructive missiles at enemy forces to inflict death on them and destruction on their equipment and military hardware. They carried out 22 combat sorties today after which they safely returned with their helicopters to base, praise be to God.

5. The criminal enemy forces shelled Abu al-Khasib and the Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery, damaging a bakery in Abu al-Khasib.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 April 1986

Further Reportage on Visiting Spanish Delegation**House Speaker Gives Briefing**

JN011735 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1330 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 1 Apr (PETRA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz received Leopoldo Torres, first deputy speaker of the Spanish Congress of Deputies, and the accompanying delegation in his office at the Parliament at noon today.

Torres and his delegation received a briefing from Al-Fayiz on Jordan's efforts to boost the peace process in the Middle East and achieve a peaceful, just, and durable settlement that guarantees the Palestinian people's inalienable rights in their homeland. Al-Fayiz stressed Jordan's stand calling for peace through an international conference which His Majesty King Husayn called for as a practical way to solve the Middle East crisis — a conference to be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent member states, as well as all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Al-Fayiz reviewed the inhuman Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, such as displacement, deportation and Judaization, as well as the confiscation of the Arab inhabitants' lands to set up Jewish settlements on them. He said that Israel uses all methods to abort all peace efforts, thereby defying the resolutions of the UN Security Council and all international organizations and bodies calling for the establishment of a peaceful, comprehensive, and just settlement in the region.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Al-Fayiz referred to the danger this destructive war poses to regional and international peace, saying that Iraq has responded to all appeals and efforts to stop the war. Iran, however, still insists on its aggression against Iraq and attempts to occupy parts of Iraqi territory by force. He called on peace-loving world states to impose an economic, political, and military embargo on Iran until it responds to the appeals for peace and stops its aggression against Iraq.

Al-Fayiz praised the strong relations of friendship between Jordan and Spain, as well as Spain's stands supporting Arab rights at international forums.

At the end of the meeting, which was attended by a number of deputies, the Parliament's secretary general, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman, Al-Fayiz answered the delegation's questions.

Army Commander in Chief Leaves for Bahrain

JN011456 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1326 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Amman, 1 Apr (PETRA) — Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left Amman for Bahrain at noon today on an official visit at the invitation of Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahraini Armed Forces.

Reportage on Husayn's Interview With British Weekly**'Arafat, U.S. Congress Criticized**

JN020713 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
0530 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has stated that he may be compelled to submit to U.S. pressure on separate peace with Israel if Jordan does not obtain vital assistance from the Arab states. Touching on efforts to solve the Middle East problem, the Jordanian king strongly criticized Yasir 'Arafat, saying that patching up the current rift between Jordan and the PLO is impossible.

In an interview with the British weekly *JANE'S DEFENSE*, which specializes in defense affairs, King Husayn criticized the U.S. Congress for not approving the Jordanian-U.S. arms deal and threatened that this might end Amman's 28-year old military relationship with Washington. The Jordanian king rejected the idea of linking military arms deals to Jordan's commitment to a peaceful settlement and said that he will shortly hold talks in the USSR, France, and Britain on alternative sources of arms and ammunition for Jordan.

Further Details

JN020753 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
2 Apr 86 pp 1, 18

[Text] London, (Agencies) — His Majesty King Husayn has said that Jordan is ready to support fraternal Kuwait in confronting any aggression by the Iranian regime against Kuwaiti territory if Kuwait makes such a request.

In a statement to the [British] weekly *JANE'S DEFENSE*, the king said that Iran has spread turmoil in the Arab World by its insistence on continuing the war against Iraq and agitating Shi'ite fanaticism in the Middle East.

King Husayn added that he is constantly concerned about the developments and repercussions of the Gulf war and that Jordan is aware of its responsibility toward pan-Arab and Kuwaiti security and that it will not hesitate to give every possible military assistance to fraternal Kuwait if it is requested to do so.

Regarding the U.S. Congress' refusal to approve the sale of arms to Jordan, specially, F-16 and F-20 aircraft, the king expressed the belief that this is a real insult for which President Reagan's administration is responsible.

The king added: Henceforth, we cannot expect the United States to be our main source of arms. We must diversify our sources and relations.

The king said: Jordan, which is in particular need for an air defense system, will now resort to other sources such as France, Britain, and the USSR.

Regarding Jordan's relations with the PLO leadership, King Husayn expressed the belief that the differences between Jordan and the PLO leadership are serious.

The king added: We worked together for 1 year in order to reach a common objective, then they suddenly changed their opinion and stand.

The king said: On our side, we had reached the point of preparing for the convocation of an international conference which was approved in principle by the United States and all the

Arab states when the PLO suddenly rejected UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Everything was over at that point.

The king said that the PLO leadership must adopt a unified policy before there can be any cooperation in the future. The king added: I do not believe that we can do more than what we have done. Nothing can be done so long as the PLO is not aware of its responsibility.

Al-Jumayyil Returns From Austria 1 Apr*NC011638 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Beirut from Austria this afternoon. During his stay there, Al-Jumayyil met with Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss and a number of Austrian officials. Their talks focused on the latest developments in Lebanon.

British Professors Missing, Feared Kidnapped*NC012202 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2145 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] A source at the American University of Beirut has announced that two of the school's British professors are missing, and it is feared that they may have been kidnapped. The source added that the two professors, (Ben Dagler) and (Philip) [name indistinct], were last seen on Friday night in West Beirut. No organization has claimed the kidnapping of the two British professors.

Radio Cites University Source*NC021523 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1505 GMT
2 Apr 86*

[Text] An official source at the American University of Beirut [AUB] has stated that Dr John Leigh Douglas, assistant professor in the AUB's Political Sciences and General Administration Department who lives off campus, did not report to work on Tuesday morning to give his scheduled classes after the Easter holidays. His colleagues and friends say that he has not been seen since Friday night.

Dr Douglas is a British citizen. He was born in 1952 and joined AUB in 1981-1982. AUB administrators are contacting the authorities and leaders concerned to determine the reasons for his disappearance.

American University Students Protest*NC021137 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 2 Apr 86*

[Excerpt] Beirut, April 2 (AFP) — Britons Leigh Douglas and Philip Patfield, missing here since Friday, were still unaccounted for Wednesday, sparking a student strike at the American University where Mr. Douglas is a lecturer.

Four U.S. or British members of the university staff have now disappeared and two have been killed.

University Spokesman Radwan Mawlawi has refused to speculate over Mr Douglas being kidnapped, telling AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he was "missing."

"He did not turn up for work on Tuesday, that's all we can say for the moment," he said. The men's disappearances have been confirmed by the police.

Mr. Douglas, 34, has been a full time employee of the Political Sciences Department since 1983, and before that worked part time for eight years.

Mr. Patfield, 40, is an English teacher at a private language school at Hamra in the Muslim sector of the city, and the two men were said to be friends. The last contact with Mr. Douglas was on Friday, when a student who phoned him said he was with friends.

Both had been missing from their homes since Friday night. Mr. Douglas has lived in Lebanon for eight years, while Mr. Patfield has been a resident for 12 years.

Students in the Political Sciences Department went on strike Wednesday to protest what they described as a "kidnapping." Mr. Mawlawi said they wrote slogans in red on the campus walls in Arabic demanding "free brother Leigh Douglas." His colleagues described him as a "decent man, competent and liked by his students."

Al-Hashim, Birri Discuss 'Political Intransigence'*NC291037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 29 Mar 86*

[Text] A lengthy meeting has taken place between Ministers Joseph al-Hashim and Nabih Birri. They discussed political developments, particularly the security flareups in both the eastern and western areas and on the combat lines. The two ministers agreed that efforts must be made to stem the security deterioration, which negatively affects all Lebanese parties. The talks also dealt with political intransigence, which is reflected in the general tension and which aggravates the rift among the various areas and people.

Minister al-Hashim has also contacted Army Commander General Michel 'Awn. They reviewed security developments.

Christian Representatives Meet, Issue Statement*NC312033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 31 Mar 86*

[Text] In accordance with the Lebanese Forces' goals of achieving broad Christian participation in Christian decision-making, of consolidating Christian unity, and of involving all Christian communities in the decisionmaking process, an expanded meeting was held today, and was attended by representatives of all Christian sects. Dr Samir Ja'ja' was also present. The participants came out in favor of forming a follow-up committee, which will include Charles Malik, George Jabir, Shakir Abu Sulayman, Habib Afram, Suhayl al-Dik, and Marun Bustani. A statement was issued, and was read by Attorney Shakir Abu Sulayman:

[Begin Abu Sulayman recording] The conferees discussed the current situation. In light of its gravity, they decided to continue consultations in line with their conviction that Christian decisions should be made after deliberations among the various organiza-

tions and leaders, and on the basis of their belief in the following principles:

1. Lebanon's historic distinctiveness lies in the variety of its people, who form numerous communities. This reality dictates that these communities participate as cultural groups in the formation of central government departments and in the management of state affairs.

2. The suitable formula for our homeland is one that stems from its political structure, which is pluralistic in Lebanon. The variety of Lebanese society must have a sound framework to control and preserve it, and to ensure that its members enjoy basic rights and freedoms, equality, and guarantees. The vast cultural wealth inherent in such coexistence must be highlighted.

3. Given this reality, any plan for reforms must be agreed upon by the two cultural groups through dialogue, open-mindedness, and mutual respect. It must be done within a framework of complete liberty, free of pressure or interference of any kind. This is what we honestly seek.

4. These firm principles cannot be abandoned or renounced under any circumstances. [End recording]

Those who took part in this expanded Christian meeting represented the Lebanese Front, the Maronite League, the Orthodox League, the Higher Greek Catholic Council, the Syriac League, the Higher Catholic Armenian Council, the Higher Council of Catholic Syrians, the Higher Latins Council, the Higher Assyrian Council, the Higher Chaldean Council, the Oriental Committee, the Christian Democratic Socialist Union, the Assyrian Bayt Nahrayn Party, the Democratic Coptic Party, the General Federation of Christian Workers, and the Orthodox Intelligentsia Grouping.

Junblatt Leaves for Bulgaria via Damascus 31 Mar

NC311013 (*Clandestine*) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, left Lebanon for Bulgaria via Damascus this morning. His visit is in response to an official invitation to participate in the activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Junblatt is accompanied by Tawfiq Sultan, the party's advisor for political affairs.

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Moscow

NC021233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The members of a Lebanese parliamentary delegation led by Deputy 'Abd al-Latif al-Zayn left Beirut at noon today for the Soviet Union. They will be going via Paris as part of a tour that will also include stops in Finland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and France. The purpose of their visit is to explain the issue of southern Lebanon and to call on these states to implement UN resolutions on the South. In addition to Al-Zayn, the delegation includes Deputies Edmond Rizq, Munif al-Khatib, and Rashid al-Khuri.

Moscow Gives 'Firm Promise' To Fund UNIFIL

NC300825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general, has disclosed that Lebanon received a firm promise that Moscow would fund UNIFIL if the United States does not reverse its decision to reduce its contribution to UNIFIL when UNIFIL's mandate is renewed in mid-April.

Amal Denies Birri Target of Assassination Attempt

NC011156 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Radio Israel and some private Lebanese radio stations have broadcast a report saying that Minister Nabih Birri was the target of an assassination attempt. A source in the Amal Movement has denied this report, describing it as false and groundless. The source added that the report seeks to undermine the Amal Movement's unity and progress at a time when it is preparing to hold its congress on 4 April. The report also coincides with the efforts of suspicious elements to exacerbate the security situation.

The source said that the Amal Movement will remain united and loyal to the policy of its leader, Imam Musa al-Sadr. Its masses will not be shaken by these rumors, intended, among other things, to obstruct the march of the national resistance, which is sacrificing blood in the south to expel the Israeli enemy and to liberate the sacred land.

The Amal Movement has issued the following relevant statement: Since this morning, Radio Israel has been circulating a rumor that Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, was the target of an assassination attempt. This report is totally groundless. It should be recalled that Radio Israel broadcasts a false rumor of this sort on 1 April every year.

Gunmen Steal Bulgarian Embassy Vehicle

NC021120 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] This morning, four gunmen riding in a Datsun intercepted a Bulgarian Embassy vehicle, in which the Bulgarian commercial attache was riding, near the Carlton Hotel in West Beirut. They asked the Bulgarian attache and his driver to get out and then stole the vehicle, driving it off to an unknown destination.

Further on Continuing Amal, Palestinian Fighting

Palestinian Advance Repulsed

NC011514 (*Clandestine*) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The fighting around the Sabra and Shatila camps between the Palestinians and the Amal Movement has intensified. Rockets and artillery are being used, and a fire has reportedly broken out in Sabra. The bombardment, which was directed at the

central areas of the two camps this afternoon, has killed a woman and wounded three other people.

As the clashes continued, Amal and Palestinian military forces assembled in the vicinity of the two camps. Amal reported a short while ago that its members had repulsed an attempt by the Palestinians to advance toward Hayy Farhat.

'Guarded Calm' in Sabra, Shatila

NC011932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A guarded calm has prevailed in the Sabra and Shatila camps since 1900 today. The fighting began to subside at 1700, but sniper fire continued. The Camps Security Coordination Committee met several times in order to bring these clashes to a complete halt. Press reports said that a meeting took place at the headquarters of the Syrian observers unit attended by representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Communist Party. The goal of the session was to deal with events in the camps and prevent their repetition.

Fighting Continues Around Camps

NC020952 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Fighting is continuing around the Palestinian camps, particularly along the Al-Dukhi and Ariha combat lines where machineguns and rockets are being used. Palestinian sources affirmed a short while ago that Syrian observers and the coordination committee had failed to apply the cease-fire agreement and eliminate the armed presence.

Hizballah on Camps War, 'Arafat Stand on Gulf War

NC011752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Hizballah has called on Palestinians to be on guard against movements and plots from within and without directed at their lives and resistance. Hizballah said it offers a sincere hand to defuse any internal flare-ups, which serve only Israel and the decadent leaders working for a humiliating recognition of Israel.

In a statement issued today, Hizballah condemned the camps war, which is now being rekindled. The statement also denounced

anyone whose involvement in restarting this conflict can be proven.

In addition, Hizballah attacked PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's position on the Iraq-Iran war, which it said was treasonous and condemned by the Palestinian people.

3 Fatah Members Captured in Marj 'Uyun

NC011836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Correspondents have quoted a source in Lahd's militia as saying that joint patrols from the Israeli forces and the army of southern Lebanon captured three Palestinian members of Fatah yesterday. The Palestinians managed to infiltrate the security zone in the south. The source added that the Palestinians were arrested in Marj 'Uyun when an Israeli helicopter appeared and forced them out of a building in which they were hiding. They later admitted that they planned to carry out an operation against the Israeli settlement of Ramim in Upper Galilee.

Artillery Shells Fall on Areas South of Beirut

NC311518 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1447 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] We have just received a report saying that artillery shells fell on B'abda, Al-Hazimiyah, and Al-Hadath a short while ago. The bombardment came from Junblatt's emplacements on Tallat (al-Rabt)-Al-Shuwayfat.

Amal Members Disarm Druze Religious Men

NC290947 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that Amal elements manning a roadblock in Al-Awza'i disarmed a number of pro-Junblatt Druze men of religion at 1030 this morning. The prompted Junblatt men to set up a similar roadblock on the Al-Damur-Khaldah road. Our correspondent further reports that the Junblatt command asked its members not to cross the Al-Awza'i road and to use the Al-Shuwayfat-Al-'Amrusiyah road instead.

Pro-Junblatt gunmen appeared in the areas of Al-Musaytibah and Raml al-Zarif a short time ago.

Further Reportage on LCY's Belovski Visit

Statement on Arrival in Damascus

LD012244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 1 Apr (TANJUG) — "We are very glad to be on the soil of a friendly country, the Syrian Arab Republic. We are paying a return visit at the invitation of Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Our visit represents a continuation of traditional cooperation between the LCY and the Ba'th Party, as well as between our two countries and their peoples who are connected by sincere and long-standing friendship." This was stated by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee in Damascus upon his arrival yesterday on a visit to the Ba'th Party of Syria at the head of an LCY delegation.

The LCY and the Ba'th Party, as parties of two nonaligned and Mediterranean countries, have always had a great deal in common, which resulted in our close cooperation in bilateral areas and within the international framework. The proximity of our orientations in the international area, as much as through the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and its struggle for peace in the world, for equitable international relations, for the right of every nation to freedom and full national and territorial integrity, as through demands for every nation to freely develop their internal system in accordance with their conditions and specific demands, present a solid basis on which relations between our two friendly countries have been developing so far, Belovski stressed.

On this basis, Dimce Belovski went on to say, we wish to continue cooperation and to promote and widen it. We believe that, particularly at this present moment of a very tense situation in the region, it is necessary that we should meet more often, to hold more talks and make more efforts toward making a joint contribution to stabilization for the next summit in Harare, which we also wish to discuss with our host, convinced that this will also contribute to our joint efforts toward a successful realization of the summit.

We also believe that there are questions in the area of bilateral cooperation which ought to be discussed and that in this way we shall stimulate its further strengthening.

Talks Commence

JN011405 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Party talks between an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, ASBP assistant secretary general, and a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], led by Comrade Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, began in Damascus today.

Comrade al-Ahmar talked about Syria's development in all fields, affirming the important and prominent role of Syria under the leadership of the ASBP and its secretary general, comrade

struggler Hafiz al-Asad, whether in the march of development and the establishment of a socialist structure inside the country or in confronting the Israeli aggression to which the Arab nation is subjected.

Comrade Belovski affirmed the stand of his party and country which supports Arab causes. He highly praised Syria's wise policy under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

The two sides called the new cooperation agreement between the two parties for the next 2 years a step toward developing relations between the two parties and countries in the services of the two peoples' aspirations and mutual interests.

Further on Party Talks

JN011804 Damascus Domestic service in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Party talks between an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Assistant Secretary General Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar and a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] led by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, began at the Regional Command building this morning.

At the beginning of the session, the party's assistant secretary general welcomed the guest delegation, referring to the importance of this meeting in bolstering and entrenching the relations of friendship and ties of common struggle and providing opportunities for exchanging viewpoints on issues which are of interest to our parties and countries. In his statement, Al-Ahmar referred to the importance of this visit at this time, since it comes as a sure sign of the strength of relations between the Ba'th Party and the LCY.

Comrade al-Ahmar referred to the dangers the Zionist aggression poses to peace in the region, as well as to the development of the Zionist entity's aggressive, expansionist policy supported by the United States in particular. He referred to the dangers this policy poses to security and stability in the region and the Mediterranean Basin. He also referred to the efforts to establish a just, durable, and just peace based on Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, attaining the Palestinian Arab people's just rights, returning these people to their homeland, and establishing their independent state on their national soil.

The assistant secretary general affirmed the importance of the strategic balance Syria is working for as the main basis for achieving the just, comprehensive, and durable peace for which we are struggling. He praised the Nonaligned Movement's prominent role and the world countries' struggle to terminate imperialist hegemony, safeguard these countries' national independence, and march ahead on the road of development, growth, and progress.

Comrade Al-Ahmar talked about world support for the just struggle Syria and the Arab nation are waging, as well as Yugoslavia's stand supporting the Arab cause against the Israeli aggression and the stands of the socialist bloc headed by the

Soviet Union, the Nonaligned Movement, and world liberation forces.

Comrade Belovski referred to the dangerous situation in the Mediterranean area, saying: This situation worries us. We firmly and strongly stand against the use of power and weapons and resort to vengeance. Comrade Belovski referred to the Non-aligned Movement's role on all levels. He said: Peace is indivisible. We will struggle for the establishment of a just peace.

Al-Asad Receives Belovski

*JN011500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] In Damascus, President Hafiz al-Asad received Dimce Belovski, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, this afternoon. The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, and the Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus.

Talks revolved around the situation in the region in light of the Israeli and imperialist provocations and aggressions, the cooperation between Syria and Yugoslavia, and issues pertaining to the Nonaligned Movement.

Further on Meeting

*JN011614 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Excerpts] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Dimce Belovski, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, at 1400 today.

Belovski expressed great appreciation for Syria's role in the Nonaligned Movement and in the Arab struggle for the sake of Arab rights and warding off dangers.

The president affirmed the resolve of the Syrian stand adhering to the Palestinian Arab people's national rights. He said that the main factor in making the United States view things in a better way is that Arabs work for strengthening themselves and insist on adhering to their rights and refusing to bargain over these rights. The president added that Arabs will be realistic when they do that. The United States will then have not too many options other than the option of recognizing Arab rights and sovereignty over Arab territories.

Belovski conveyed to the president the greetings of the Yugoslav leadership. The president asked him to convey his greetings and wishes to the Yugoslav leadership and the friendly Yugoslav people.

Khaddam Receives Belovski

*JN011859 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Dimce Belovski, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia

Central Committee Presidency, and the accompanying delegation at 1800 this evening. The Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the situation in the region in light of the escalating imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

Minister Al-Na'ib Meets With USSR's Polyakov

*JN011406 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 01 Apr 86*

[Text] In Damascus, 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the meeting, discussion dealt with the international situation and the current situation in the region, particularly the Palestine question and the need to hold an international conference to establish peace in the region.

Al-Asad, Khaddam Receive Polyakov

*JN021200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT
2 Apr 86*

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1230 today Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The meeting was attended by Felix Fedotov, USSR ambassador in Damascus.

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Polyakov earlier, at 0930 today, in the presence of the USSR ambassador. The discussion dealt with the situation in the region and matters of mutual concern.

AAPSO Communique Affirms Support for Syria, Libya

*JN020907 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT
2 Apr 86*

[Text] Damascus — The joint communique issued last night after the conclusion of the talks which took place between the Syrian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the AAPSO delegation condemned the Camp David accords and their liquidatory, capitulatory line. The communique also strongly denounced the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyyah and affirmed that the United States has increased world tension by its adventurist policy, which is exposing the world to the possibilities of a nuclear disaster.

The communique reviewed the talks which took place between the two sides, saying that they affirmed the need to consolidate world struggle against imperialism and to strengthen solidarity with Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, against all imperialist and Zionist plans. The communique also called for backing the heroic struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people and to ensure Arab and world support for Libya in confronting the U.S. aggression. The communique denounced the racist South African regime and called for backing the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples.

Damascus on Renewal of U.S.-Libyan Confrontation

JN011300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, when the United States asserts that it will resume its war maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra and hints at the possibility of a new confrontation with the Jamahiriyah; when Israel hails the U.S. act of piracy and calls for proceeding with it to the point of striking at the Libyan revolution; when political activities and visits between Tel Aviv and Washington intensify and talk is renewed about means of reactivating the U.S. political settlement; when Israeli statements increase about the possibility of war with Syria to forestall its achievement of strategic parity; and when we link all these statements, threats, and activities, the result we reach confirms that the United States has moved from the phase of applying Israeli policy in the region to the phase of carrying out direct military aggression against the Arabs with the view to what Washington terms defense of its vital interests in the Middle East. The Camp David accords constitute the political framework that gives these interests the character of stability.

Therefore, the Camp David accords are not only an expression of a U.S. policy to contain the region, but also the political and military method that is being used by the United States to impose its hegemony on the region and to create the right atmosphere and circumstances for the Zionist plan to establish Greater Israel between the Nile and the Euphrates. All the threats that are being made by Washington and Tel Aviv against Syria and Libya and all the acts of piracy that are being carried out by the United States and Israel under their strategic alliance against the Arabs must be viewed in light of these aggressive plans. The Camp David option means submitting to the enemy's plans, U.S. domination of the region, and suppressing the pan-Arab struggle will and its objectives of Arab unity, freedom, and sovereignty. This is what Washington and Tel Aviv have imposed on Egypt after binding it by the Camp David chains. This is also what Israel and the United States tried to impose on Lebanon through the 17 May agreement, which was toppled by the Lebanese people with Syria's unlimited support.

Consequently, confronting Israel's expansionist plans and toppling the Camp David accords is a national, pan-Arab, and humanitarian duty as often reiterated by President Hafiz al-Asad, because foiling U.S.-Israeli plans of dominating the region would free Egypt from its chains and expedite the achievement of a just peace that is based on Arab rights.

U.S., Israel Try To 'Arabize' Mideast Battle

JN020846 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
2 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Battle Will Not be Arabized No Matter How Long the Enemies Wait," *AL-BA'TH* says: On the eve of his visit to the United States, Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that the current phase requires a short waiting period in order to reconsider the current Middle East situation. It is not very difficult to know how this reconsideration will take place and what Peres meant by this remark because these questions were raised in the past exactly as they are raised now. What is interesting, however, are the Cairo reports that Husni Mubarak has ordered a state of alert in confrontation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

AL-BA'TH adds that this step, coming as it does amid the large-scale U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean, is coupled with repeated Zionist statements that the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a responsible action to be commended.

The paper says that the United States paved the way for its premeditated aggression against the Jamahiriyah by a large-scale diplomatic campaign in Europe. It then announced that it was starting its provocative maneuvers in the Mediterranean. When the United States gave the green light for its forces to launch aggression, it found itself facing a firm stand that opposed any encroachment on Arab dignity. The United States discovered that it could not single out fraternal Libya because we in Syria have declared to the whole world that we stand in the trench of confrontation against any aggression.

Concluding its comment, the paper said that based on these considerations, the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy had no choice but to attempt to Arabize the battle again. Therefore, they ordered the agent Egyptian regime to alert its forces along the Libyan border. However, this regime, which is blindly tossing in a whirlpool of isolation and frustration as a result of the repeated popular Egyptian uprisings, in the latest of which the heroes of the central security department participated, cannot force the Egyptian Army to fight its comrades-in-arms. The Arab fighter takes up arms only to confront the common Zionist enemy and the U.S. fleets. The battle will not be Arabized despite Peres' calls for delay and waiting.

Peres Meets Shultz, Casey, Comments on Issues Raised
TA020734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 0505 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Shim'on Peres is in Washington talking to U.S. Administration and intelligence officials, deciding on intelligence cooperation between the two countries, exchanging opinions about the operation against Al-Qadhdhafi, and receiving promises for economic aid. Razi Barqay has been following the prime minister's trip:

[Begin recording] [Barqay] Although the prime minister and Secretary Shultz agree that there is room for another talk this evening on the question of peace with Jordan, both of them know that at least for the time being there is no trick that would bring Jordan and the Palestinians to negotiations. In reply to a question Mr Peres told us: Husayn wants to go on but he cannot do so without the PLO and there is no chance of doing so with the PLO in its present constellation. We would like to find a substitute for the PLO but, he admitted, we have not yet found it.

Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi is currently the most dangerous man in the world, the prime minister said, more dangerous than the PLO. Indeed, the mention of Al-Qadhdhafi's name infuriates the Americans more than it upsets Israel. At this point, Secretary Shultz and CIA Director William Casey are agreeable about sharing military and other lessons on the SAM-5's with Mr Peres. I am convinced that in the framework of our strategic cooperation we will discuss the lessons of the Gulf of Sidra, Secretary Shultz candidly told us.

[Shultz — in English] We have a very good and well-organized dialogue through our joint political-military group in which we are able to share with each other a wide variety of matters having to do with military things, and I am sure that this will be a part of it.

[Peres] The operation off the Libyan coast was purely American, and Israel was not involved in it. There is no need to create the wrong impression that we shared or had a part in this operation. This in no way takes away from our support of this operation which was vital in order to put Al-Qadhdhafi in his place. The man had started to go ravingly mad.

[Barqay] What about cooperation on the lessons drawn, such as the question of the SAM-5's?

[Peres] We will certainly share the lessons in the future, although I do not believe we are in for any extraordinary surprises.

[Barqay] The two governments also agreed on the question of emergency aid. Peres requested and Shultz agreed to give us, \$375 million within a few days. The rest will be handed over in approximately 6 months.

[Shultz — in English] We discussed it and we will work along at it. Our guiding principle will be that we will hand or lend money in a way that we feel, with the prime minister, will be most helpful in bringing about the results we would like to see in Israel; that is our guiding principle.

[Barqay — in English] During 1986, sir?

[Shultz — in English] Oh, of course, yes.

[Peres] I think this is a very short period of time. There are all sorts of formalities which Secretary Shultz promised to take care of.

[Barqay] And what about the remainder?

[Peres] Treasury asked that the first installment be given now; we will probably receive the second installment in October.

[Barqay] Another economic issue was the development fund for the Middle East. This issue was given an attentive ear or, as the prime minister phrased it, very sympathetic attention. However, U.S. funds will not come through. The issue may be on the agenda of the Tokyo summit next month, the idea being to try to convince the Western nations to allocate funds for saving the economies of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. The FRG seems prepared to allocate some funds, but it is a long way from that to setting up a fund of \$25 billion. The Europeans as well as the Americans are not thrilled about investing such funds.

Here are two or three more highlights of Mr Peres' visit: Vice President Bush will visit Israel in the summer. This visit is no less important to him than it is to us because Bush wants to be president in 1988.

Secretary Shultz leveled criticism at the economic policies of the Begin and Shamir governments when he said that Israel had until 2 years ago lived beyond its means and when he talked about the somber mood that had pervaded Israeli society at that time.

One last point: U.S. journalists are curious to hear a comment from Mr Peres about the ties between the Israeli Government and the Iranian shah in the 1970's. Did you really agree to sell surface-to-surface missiles with nuclear capability at that time, the prime minister was asked. Mr Peres replied: I do not deal with history. The prime minister returns to New York today. [end recording]

Further Comments on Talks

TA020823 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Talk between Moderator Mikha Friedman in the studio and MA'ARIV correspondent in Washington 'Oded Granot — live via telephone]

[Text][Friedman] Shim'on Peres is in Washington and he had a very busy day yesterday. He had two tete-a-tete meetings: one with Vice President Bush and another with Secretary of State Shultz. At the end of his busy workday, Peres talked to the MA'ARIV correspondent in Washington, 'Oded Granot, who is now on the telephone. Good morning to you.

[Granot] Good morning.

[Friedman] You discussed four issues with the prime minister and we will review them one by one. First of all, the Marshall Plan

Peres carried in his briefcase to the United States. This plan was not mentioned in the joint news conference held with the Americans yesterday, which may imply that the Americans have reservations but avoided the issue in order not to set off an argument with the visitor. What did Peres tell you about it in your exclusive interview?

[Granot] The prime minister said the question of the Marshall Plan had aroused the interest of his U.S. hosts. He also described it as the main economic issue that will be on the agenda of the Middle East. His feeling is that there is room for a discussion of such a plan and for the industrialized nations to lend a hand in setting up a development fund for the Middle East. Perhaps we should listen to an excerpt of his remarks on the issue.

[Begin Peres recording] In principle, I found great interest in this plan here. There is no argument that the economic issue will be the main topic in the Middle East in the near future. [end recording]

[Friedman] Peres declared yesterday that he was examining new ideas for the peace process with the Americans. What did you hear from Peres on the matter?

[Granot] Perhaps we should first point out that in the tete-a-tete between the prime minister and Secretary Shultz, the latter agreed to look into the possibility of arranging a tri-partite Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli meeting, perhaps on the level of officials, to try to revive the peace process and break the stalemate. The prime minister hinted at such a possibility in his reply.

[Begin Peres recording] First of all, the groundwork should be very well prepared. Following the collapse of the negotiations between Husayn and 'Arafat, the main thing is not to think this is the end of the world. I believe Husayn is still interested in the peace process and I think Israel should exhaust all the possibilities for peace. If we run into obstacles in one place we should look for an opening elsewhere. [end recording]

[Friedman] The fourth [as heard] and last issue discussed with the Americans was that of Israel's relations with Egypt. What position did the Americans present to Peres in view of the relative freeze in relations between the two countries?

[Granot] There are two interesting points here: First, the prime minister said that Secretary of State Shultz is encouraged by the progress made in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt on the Tabah issue following a talk he had with the Egyptian foreign minister. Second, the United States is apparently prepared to intervene in order to help bridge the remaining gaps and find a solution to the Tabah dispute.

[Begin Peres recording] I think — and I also heard as much from Shultz and I agree with him — that the emphasis should currently be on two matters: first, to bring the negotiations between us and Egypt to a successful end. I think Shultz was encouraged by his talk with the Egyptian foreign minister. He believes the Egyptian leadership has basically remained faithful to the peace process and the peace accords and that if there are obstacles, such as on the formulation of the question to be posed

to the arbiter, efforts should be made to overcome them. [no reference to second matter as heard][end recording]

[Friedman] 'Oded, what is the prime minister's schedule for today? Whom will he confer with in Washington?

[Granot] The prime minister will end his visit in Washington with a tete-a-tete breakfast at Secretary Shultz' residence. The impression given by Israeli and U.S. sources is that the main topic of the meeting will be promoting the peace process, finding a formula for a tri-partite Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting. The economic issue and the U.S. demand that Israel not deviate from the framework of the budget will also be raised. These are the main topics that were also discussed throughout the visit. From here, the prime minister will leave for New York.

Peres Associates Wary of Husayn Remark

TA020922 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Apr 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report by Sha'ul Tzadqa from Britain, Tzvi Bar'el from the United States, and political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] London — King Husayn has said that if his country does not receive aid from the Arab states, he will have no choice but to surrender to U.S. pressure and make a separate peace with Israel in exchange for the financing of Jordan's "essential expenses."

Our correspondent in the United States reports that the prime minister's associates reacted to Husayn's remarks by saying that this is not the first time the monarch has hinted at willingness to attain a separate solution with Israel, noting that these hints are usually accompanied by threats or warnings directed at Arab countries. The prime minister's associates said that although this is the first time Husayn has made such harsh remarks in public, we should be cautious and wait and see whether his intentions are accompanied by practical moves.

Political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar reports that political circles in Jerusalem have expressed doubts as to whether King Husayn is prepared to keep his word regarding direct and separate negotiations with Israel.

Rabin Speaks on Terrorism, War With Syria

TA020949 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Apr 86 p 2

[ITIM report]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday evening that the acts of terror perpetrated by Hizballah members in southern Lebanon are more brutal than those conducted by the PLO.

Speaking before members of the IDF Civilian Workers Association at the Histadrut building in Tel Aviv, the minister noted that the blow dealt the PLO in Lebanon did not stop it from continuing to perpetrate terrorist attacks. Jordan's opening its gates to the PLO caused an increase in terrorism, and for this reason it is preferable that the PLO return to Beirut and Damascus. Minis-

ter Rabin said that Syria is threatening Israel, but stated that he did not believe it would launch an attack on its own. In addition, he said he does not believe Jordan would join Syria in the first stage of a war. Israel's policy is to prevent war, he added. The defense minister said he was sure that we would win a war against Syria, though it would be a difficult and painful one.

Rabin emphasized that Israel cannot totally eradicate terrorism because the terrorist organizations are nurtured by Arab countries. As long as these Arab countries permit the terrorist organizations to operate from their territory, and in this way provide these organizations with assistance from their embassies abroad, terrorism cannot be eradicated.

Officials Say Cairo Tabah Talks 'Deadlocked'

TA011826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Egypt and Israel held another round of talks today in Cairo on the Tabah border dispute. The two countries reportedly disagreed on the choice of international arbitrators to decide on the sovereignty of Tabah. Today's talks were the seventh on the issue since Israel accepted Egypt's demand for international arbitration last January.

In Jerusalem Israeli officials today said the talks are deadlocked. The key disagreement is over the phrasing of a question to be put to the arbitrators. An Israeli official said the disagreements would have to be resolved by the political leaderships of both countries. Reporter Steve Rodan quotes Israeli sources close to the negotiations as saying Egypt had stiffened its position in recent weeks.

Kimche Denies Deadlock

TA020528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT
2 Apr 86

[Text] The Tabah talks will resume in 2 weeks. The head of the Israeli delegation to the talks, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, has rejected Egypt's allegation that Israel has been dragging its feet in the negotiations. Upon his return to Israel last night, Kimche told our correspondent, "Sharon Barne'a that Israel had asked Egypt to resume the talks next week but Cairo asked to postpone them for 2 weeks. He confirmed that there were difficulties in the negotiations and that an agreement would not be reached if Egypt adheres to its position regarding the question to be posed to the arbiter. Nevertheless, Kimche emphasized that there was no crisis or deadlock.

Agriculture Minister To Visit Turkey 'This Month'

TA020845 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
2 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Agricultural Minister Arye Nehamkin is due to visit Turkey this month. His will be the first ministerial visit to that country in more than a decade.

Nehamkin will represent Israel at the annual conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Efforts are being made to arrange for Nehamkin to meet his Turkish counterpart and other political personalities.

Thatcher Blocks Prisoner Release Deal With Nigeria

TA011531 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 1 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Natan Zehavi]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has refused to sign a document that would allow the release and deportation from Britain of three Israelis: Dr Arye Lev-Shapira, Alexander Baraq, and Felix Abutbul. The refusal of the "Iron Lady" came after officials at the British Foreign Office and the Nigerian Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ministry had made all the necessary preparations and agreements for the release of the three in return for the release of two British civilians sentenced in Nigeria to 14 years in prison for espionage. The Israelis were sentenced to a similar jail term after they tried to kidnap Nigerian Minister Umary Dikko and transfer him to Nigeria.

Since the trial of the three Israelis, the Nigerian authorities have made many efforts to obtain their release.

Diplomatic relations between Britain and Nigeria were severed because of the affair. A few months ago it was decided to resume relations, with one of the conditions being the deportation of the two Britons from Nigeria in return for the release and deportation of the three Israelis and a Nigerian jailed in Britain.

All the arrangements had been made under a veil of complete secrecy, but Thatcher refused to give her consent for fear of creating the impression that blackmail was involved, which could serve as a precedent for future political kidnappings and negotiations with terrorists.

HADASHOT has learned that last week attorney Uri Slonim, the Israelis' representative, visited them in jail. The relatives of the Israeli prisoners hope that the exchange deal will be conducted in the near future, in light of information they have received that the Nigerian authorities are continuing their efforts to convince the British that the three Israelis are not terrorists but rather people who wanted to return to Nigeria a criminal who had ruined the state economy, and to bring him to trial.

CRM Submits 'No-Confidence' Over Legislation Delays

TA021312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT
2 Apr 86

[Text] The Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] has submitted a motion of no-confidence in the government because of the delays in legislating the law against racial incitement. The CRM claims that the government had promised to complete legislation by the end of the session next week, and is not keeping its promise. Shinuy has announced it will consider supporting the CRM's no-confidence motion.

1985 Fiscal Year Financial Statistics Supplied

TA011428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The government absorbed 538 million new shekels during the 1985 fiscal year, which ended yesterday. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that according to original planning, the government was to funnel more than 1 billion new shekels into the economy. The Treasury says that the absorption of money stems primarily from an increase in state revenue and from increased investment in the capital market. Last year's state revenues from taxes were 2 percent higher than in 1984. Collection from the business sector registered a 42 percent increase, while collection from salaried workers suffered a 20 percent drop.

Bi'r Zayt University Not To Be Closed

TA011958 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Bi'r Zayt University will not be closed in spite of the demonstrations held there yesterday. However, apparently legal measures will be taken against the participants in the rioting. Three students are still hospitalized after sustaining injuries from shots fired by IDF soldiers. Roadblocks were erected today on the access roads to the university in order to prevent demonstrations, and nonresident students were asked to turn back. This caused studies to be disrupted, but quiet prevailed.

The situation in the territories appeared calm today following the days of tension that began on Land Day [30 March]. Several people suspected of incitement have been apprehended, including journalist Hamdi Frayj, a resident of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp.

UNIFIL Apprehends Armed Men en Route to Border

TA011721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 1 April 86

[Text] UN soldiers recently apprehended more than 50 armed men in southern Lebanon who were trying to approach the Israeli border, evidently to carry out attacks. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that UN soldiers manning roadblocks confiscated katyusha rockets, antitank missiles, explosives, and dozens of mines. The detainees have subsequently been released.

Soldiers Wound Gaza Resident Breaking Roadblock

TA011819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT
1 Apr 86

[Text] A 28-year-old Gaza resident sustained serious wounds this morning when soldiers fired at him. He was driving a stolen car through the Nahal 'Oz roadblock, ignoring the calls to halt. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that a military physician administered first aid, after which the man was transferred to the Barzilai Hospital in Ashqelon. The investigation showed that he had stolen the car in the center of Israel and was trying to smuggle it into the Gaza Strip.

AL-SHA'B Assails Amal Attacks Against Palestinians

TA011854 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 31 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Aggression Escalates"]

[Text] Yesterday Amal gangs escalated their aggression against Palestinian camps by launching new attacks on camps in southern Lebanon while continuing their attacks on camps in Beirut.

Any objective observer of events can see that the new attacks were launched in the aftermath of a media campaign on the reinforcement of Palestinian forces in Lebanon, and a few days after the Israeli air raid on positions in the Sidon-area camps. In other words, the Amal gangs want to implement the implicit agreement with Israel which, in return for securing Israel's borders, grants them the authority to control certain areas in southern Lebanon.

As demonstrated yesterday, the escalation of aggression proves that the issue goes beyond one isolated clash, and proves that Nabih Birri, who is preparing for a conference of his gangs in several days, wants to offer the Palestinians as a sacrifice within the framework of his isolationist and sectarian propaganda plan. He is doing this in order to consolidate his shaky position within the leadership of his movement, from which the Shi'ite masses have begun to disperse and against which the masses of West Beirut have adopted a firm stance, as well as against its terrorist practices.

We are confident that the masses and fighters of the camps will form a unified front to confront the new aggression, just as they did last year when they foiled the attack of the gangs and their atrocities.

We believe that the Palestinian factions must draw an important conclusion from these events, namely the need to consolidate national unity to confront the conspiracies.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Comments on Economic Crisis, Target Plans

LD012216 Algiers APS in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 1 Apr (APS) — The presidency today issued Directive No 47 concerning the economic crisis and its development. Chadli Bendjedid, president and FLN Party secretary general, stated: "The development of the international economic crisis and its inevitable effect on our country's economy and society requires at all levels of responsibility greater emphasis on the mobilization of all energies and capabilities in order to achieve the development plan targets."

The challenge lies in achieving recorded targets within the context of the economic and social endeavor in accordance with the program laid down by the Central Committee and the provisions of the national development plan, despite the noticeable drop in the external means of payment. This situation requires, through daily activity, the carrying out of the following:

Continuous improvement in productivity through the optimum use of capabilities and the fairest and most suitable use of the financial and material resources;

The mobilization of all productive capabilities in order to meet the most strategic needs in the fields of foodstuffs, industry and services, with the aim of reducing imports as much as possible;

The encouragement of all capabilities and available means of innovation, imagination, study and organization, with the aim of developing productive capabilities;

The elimination of waste at productive, marketing and consumption levels;

The elimination of expenses which do not facilitate objectively and primarily the implementation of the tasks assigned to all party organs, the state, local councils, and public establishments and bodies.

Therefore, maximum preservation of the installations and equipment necessary for the running of the administrative and productive interests should be a constant requirement. The programs for care, maintenance, renewal and withdrawal should be drawn up in such a way as to make the replacement of equipment and machinery a step taken only in exceptional cases and only when fully justified.

Administrative costs in all fields should be reduced in a noticeable manner, and criteria should be drawn up for usage, recovery and (recycling) and be implemented by the party organs, the administration and the sectors of production and services.

Within this context, action programs should be prepared quickly and at all levels of the running of economic and social apparatus which will stimulate and develop them and create coordination among them. The results will be continuously appraised and observed by permanent follow-up apparatuses.

Thus everyone at the level of the party and the state, as well as at the level of all economic and social organs, should be fully committed so that we may fight the battle facing us with our own

means and by relying on ourselves so that we may succeed in overcoming the economic difficulties that have been imposed on our country. The commitment of each of us to work will transform the pressures into capabilities and guarantee the future.

UAE Paper on Possible Mediation To End Gulf War

GF010858 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Citing an Iraqi diplomatic source, the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTihad* has reported that Iraq welcomes any mediation to end the war with Iran provided that this mediation is neutral — either an international delegation or an international court. This would define the side which started the war and which side is continuing the war, and then denounce it. The source denied that Iraq has any knowledge that Algeria will propose to mediate between the two warring sides but added that Iraq would welcome such a step.

The paper pointed out that reports circulated recently indicate that Algeria is considering launching an intensive diplomatic move between the Iraqi and the Iranian Governments with the participation of Lieutenant General Sa'd al-Din al-Shadhili, former Egyptian chief of staff, who lives in Algiers and enjoys the confidence of Baghdad and Tehran.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech Urges Diversified Economy

LD011748 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Apr (JANA) — At noon today the brother leader of the revolution met the secretaries of the municipalities' people's committees. The brother leader, in a comprehensive guiding speech, confirmed that the secretaries of the municipalities people's committees should work night and day for the implementation of the resolutions of the basic people's conferences. The brother leader warned the secretaries that all the executive measures being taken by the people's committees would be illegal and totally void if they are not in accordance to the resolutions of the conferences.

The brother leader added that the people's committees — if they see that a matter needs implementation and the conferences has not adopted any resolutions concerning it — should hasten to submit it to the basic people's conferences. The brother leader confirmed that the secretaries' work should be coordinated with their committees, and that any attempt to bypass a committee would constitute a violation of the people's authority.

The brother leader reviewed developments in the oil market and recalled that he has warned repeatedly against the danger of reliance on oil alone. He explained that we should use the abundant funds made available by oil to build a productive society free from reliance on one source of income. He added that although we have gone a long way in this field, we still need to redouble our efforts. The leader stressed the need for us all to turn to production and to understand that the dinar does not reproduce; rather, those that reproduce and regenerate them-

selves are the land, the cow, the factory, and the tree. He said the people's committees should enable the people to turn to the land, to agriculture, to production, and to the sea for fishing. He stressed the need to spread cooperatives [al-tasharukiyat] in all the productive fields, and urged that for our livelihood we should rely on our production and that the people's committee in a municipality should benefit from all the potentials available to the municipality in order to exploit their production.

In this context the brother leader called attention to the need to benefit from waste by recycling paper and minerals. The brother leader confirmed that the people's committees in the municipalities should spread vocational and professional training so that citizens may learn various vocations and professions. He also called attention to the need to solve citizens' problems within the confines of their municipalities. The brother leader showed special interest in social security, the handicapped, culture, and the arts.

Egyptian Socialist Group Arrives; Affirms Solidarity

LD011932 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Apr (JANA) — An Egyptian Socialist Labor Party delegation arrived this evening in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The delegation is led by party leader Ibrahim Shukri and includes brothers Fu'ad Nushi, deputy secretary general and secretary of information affairs; Ahmad Mujahid, secretary of Arab and African affairs and member of the People's Assembly; [name indistinct], secretary of trade union affairs and member of the People's Assembly; and Majdi al-Sayyid, editor of *AL-SHA'B*, the mouthpiece of the party. The delegation was received at Tripoli International Airport by members of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress and of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress.

Brother Ahmad Mujahid, the assistant secretary general of the party, gave a statement to the JANA correspondent in which he said that this visit is an expression of the cohesion between the sons of the one Arab people in Egypt and the Jamahiriya against the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people. He reaffirmed the solidarity of all the Egyptian patriotic forces with the Jamahiriya against such aggression. In his statement, Brother Mujahid hailed the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people and their brave stand against the U.S. aggression to defend the Arab nation.

VOGAH: Egyptian Air Defense Forces Mutiny

LD012059 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] JANA has learned that the soldiers of the 5th Brigade of the air defense forces of the 5th Division, stationed west of Cairo, mutined today and fired at the brigade commander.

The mutineers raised revolutionary slogans, including: Long live Al-Fatih Revolution; long live the steadfastness of the heroic Libyan Arab people; defeat for U.S. imperialism and Zionism; long live Palestine; and long live Arab Egypt. The mutineers of

the 5th Brigade of the air defense forces called on their colleagues in the Armed Forces to mutiny against their commanders and (?start) a revolution.

GREEN MARCH on French, U.S. Interference in Chad

LD311918 Tripoli JANA in English 1634 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 23, Mar. 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In a commentary entitled "Fallen in Chad's Inferno" in the *GREEN MARCH* newspaper published by the revolutionaries committees, it says that it is easy for an observer to come to know that the French-U.S. intervention in Chad with all devastating weapons and troops it entails under the pretext of supporting a rebel is not only a directed intervention but is regarded as a flagrant aggression under trivial political facade that cannot deceive the free sons of Africa.

The paper stresses that France's attempt especially under these circumstances has had more than one reason, for Chad's security and peace are an inevitable extension of those of the Libyan Arab people taking into consideration the geographical and historical relations as well as Africa's security and peace generally.

The paper adds that the sudden escalation in the Chadian arena through the many visits paid to its capital by French politicians and the reinforcement given to the clique of puppet Habre in terms of military equipment and the placing of French military forces present in some African countries on maximum alert, the dispatch by Washington of war weapons and the arrival to Ndjamena of the world's biggest transport aeroplane carrying French military equipment. All of these clearly expose the French-U.S. two sides of an aggressive policy of joint interests and objectives.

The paper continues that USA which has been stricken with blows and has been driven by this big material and moral defeat through the failure of its naval manoeuvres to take a blind plunge through getting itself involved with the people of Al-Jamahiriya.

The people of Al-Jamahiriya is on standby on land, sea and air. The years of challenge have taught such people to strike with an iron fist relentlessly and unfailingly all the terrorist forces the world over.

Therefore, we, with all our potentials, stand by the struggling revolutionaries in Chad in their legitimate struggle for the liberation of their lands to purge them of imperialist desecration.

The paper continues that the second side is made plain through the dependence of France on using African lands as a winning card to guarantee the largest number of votes in the general elections. Also, France, as a super state, in fishing in the interlocking internal problems in Chad for its own interests, is looked upon as representing a savage way of thinking and exercising the law of the jungle, let alone stemming from an imperialist and terrorist base. This, we, as Africans, cannot accept and have a full right to defend the integrity and sovereignty of our continent.

The paper has concluded its commentary by stressing that the flagrant French intervention in the affairs of Chad will ever more make U.S. abide by the motto and constant principle which demands that Africa is for Africans. We will definitely triumph, for our struggle is against all forms of imperialism - the enemy of peoples and their liberation and independence.

Students Burn English, French Language Books

*LD011719 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
1 Apr 86*

[Text] The revolutionary forces in the Revolutionary Generation Barracks for Vocational Secondary Education for Girls in Al-Marj; the revolutionary forces in the Al-Zahf al-Akhdar Barracks for Secondary Education for Girls in Darnah; the Misrata Secondary Agricultural College, and the revolutionary forces in education barracks and establishments this morning burned books in the English and French languages.

The revolutionary forces issued a communique stressing their adherence to the Arabic language, the language of the Holy Koran, and their determination to liquidate all the foreign cultures alien to the Arabic curriculae. The communique points out that the student generation is the generation of anger, the generation of steadfastness and defiance, which realizes the victories of the Arab nation and restores their dignity and pride. It says there is no culture or sciences outside the Arabic language. The student revolutionary forces stress that any decision made by the basic people's congresses is irreversible.

SUDAN

USSR Military Official Makes Stopover 1 April

EA012027 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1723 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — Naval Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, Transitional Military Council member, had discussions with Admiral Aleksey Ivanovich Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces, on issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations and ways to strengthen and develop them. Adm Sorokin stopped at Khartoum airport at dawn today on his way to Addis Ababa from Cairo.

TMC Abolishes 1973 State Security Law

GF011814 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — At its regular meeting this morning the Transitional Military Council decided to abolish the 1973 State Security Law. The decision was taken in accordance with the provisions of Sudan's 1985 transitional constitution presented by the Council of Ministers. All previous procedures, decisions, and instructions passed in accordance with the provisions of the [state security] law shall be as effective as they were before the abolition of the law. The law will remain effective with regard to any procedures or trials that started on the basis of its provisions until final judgements are reached on them.

Police Officers Withdraw Resignations

JN291739 Khartoum SUNA in English 1615 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, Mar. 29 (SUNA) — The police officers who recently presented massive resignation had yesterday withdrawn their resignations to enable them to negotiate their demands, Interior Minister Gen. 'Abbas Madani announced today.

Following a meeting with Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah and the police officers General Madani affirmed that the government had expressed concern on the problems that upset the officers particularly the salary hierarchical structure.

Moreover Gen. Madani today informed the Transitional Military Council meeting that resignation option of the police officers had not been deliberately taken with the time of the approaching election procedures decided to begin next April.

Reportage on 2 April General Elections

Security Measures Approved

JN291746 Khartoum SUNA in English 1620 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Khartoum, March 29 (SUNA) — The National Security Council has approved some security plans made especially to protect general elections vote process, which will start next Tuesday all over the country except in some 37 constituencies in the southern region.

In its today's meeting, the council has reviewed the security plans and stated that the holding of elections in their fixed date would be a fulfilment of the Transitional Military Councils promise to hand over power to the people.

Voting 'Running Smoothly'

*EA011946 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Excerpts] The penultimate stage of the procedures of the 1986 Constituent Assembly elections began this morning when electors in electoral constituencies throughout the country went to the polling centers to cast their votes. In the national capital the polling centers witnessed a rush by citizens, beginning at 0800. Stern security measures were in force at all the centers; this made the first day's polling process clam and peaceful. All citizens abided by the law and followed the general rules of the elections.

The voting operation is running smoothly with regard to the geographical constituencies, whereas in the graduates constituencies it is taking place under slightly different procedures in that the graduate must show documentary proof of identity. The National Elections Committee toured some polling centers in the national capital this morning, accompanied by the commissioner of the capital and the director general of police. The commissioner affirmed that all the capital's capabilities will be directed toward providing security during the elections.

Khartoum Polling Centers 'Calm'*JN021204 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 2 Apr 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Apr (SUNA) — Interior Minister 'Abbas Madani has asserted that calm prevailed in all polling booths in Khartoum during the first day of the elections. He said the people turned up in large numbers to exercise their right to vote, adding that the security plan that is being implemented in the country [words indistinct].

On another level, the minister said that interrogation has started of passengers who were arrested while travelling from Kassala to Khartoum carrying three Kalashnikov rifles.

Garang Forces Attempt To Disrupt Elections*EA012104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1648 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 1 Apr — The rebel forces of colonel John Garang last Thursday [27 March] stormed Torit Town for kidnapping the candidates contesting in this Eastern Equatoria Town for the parliamentary elections, but the attempt was foiled, the Sudanese CP mouthpiece *AL-MAYDAN* newspaper published today said. The kidnapping attempt was apparently aimed at disturbing the process of the elections which begin today throughout the country except 37 constituencies in the south due to, as Sudanese officials put [it], low voter registration, the paper said. An officer was slightly injured during the rebels attempt, the paper concluded.

On the southern civil war, Acting Military Governor of the Upper Nile Region, Colonel Simon Minang, reiterated that full capability of the People's Armed Forces in waging a protracted war with rebels until they give up arms and resort to dialogue.

Addressing a mass rally at Renk Town, Upper Nile Region, Col Minang said that they are no longer lax in pursuing rebel leader John Garang's domestic clients who provide him with information as regards economic and political situation and the armed forces reinforcements. Garang's troops are in a state of war with the Armed Forces, aims at undermining the national unity and the nation's solidarity, he noted. [as received] He attributed the Armed Forces pullout from Rumbek to Garang's clients, because, he said, they were able to infiltrate information to the rebels. He predicted that dialogue with the rebel leader would reach a stalemate due to the dictator nature of John Garang.

Chief of Staff Denies Siege of Waw City*GF011838 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Engineer Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council and chief of staff of the Armed Forces, has denied reports circulating that Waw City has been besieged by outlaws.

He said that these are tendentious rumors. He pointed out that some military commanders have recently visited the city several times.

Armed Forces Kill 200 Rebels in Eastern Equatoria*EA011551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1457 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Summary from poor reception] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — The command of Equatoria Administrative Area has announced that (?peoples armed) forces have managed to destroy an outlaws camp in (Atwiri) area, in Eastern Equatoria. The command said the day before yesterday [30 March] that during the battles the Armed Forces managed to kill more than 200 outlaws and to capture a quantity of arms and ammunition. One of the outlaw commanders in Kapoeta area, a first lieutenant, was killed during the battles. Major Flario Modi, who has been a member of the Armed Forces since the early seventies, (?was also) killed.

'First Part' of 21 Mar Garang Addis Ababa Speech*EA271647 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Mar 86*

["Text" of speech by Colonel Doctor John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA, chairman of the SPLM Provisional Executive Committee at the 21 March meeting between the SPLA-SPLM and National Alliance for National Salvation in Addis Ababa; broadcast on 25 March; precedes item headlined "SPLA's Garang Addresses Addis Ababa Meeting" published on page Q 6 of the 24 March Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* — recorded; words in Arabic in quotation marks]

[Text] "(?His fifth) point is about religion, which we raised before. He says religion truly perceived is never a divisive force. There are Muslims and Christians in both the north and the south. Some Sudanese are neither. Though the southern problem did not start with the so-called Islamic laws, I appreciate their impact on it. Should other facets of the problem be agreed upon, I would not have thought that these laws would be a stumbling block; ways and means can be found as these laws and others are under discussion now — that is to say, a very convoluted argument."

If I interpret it correctly we have to educate ourselves. Religion truly perceived is never a divisive force. You have to truly perceive it first in order to find out that it is not a divisive force. It is going to take us a very long time when we go into this exercise of being educated as to how it is not a divisive force. "It will take us time." He is asking also that should other factors of the problem, that is of the Islamic laws, be agreed upon, he is asking us: what parts of Shari'a we agree on and what parts we do not agree on. This is an absurdity: We do not agree with any of it, pure and simple.

We cannot talk about which part we agree and which part we do not agree. This was in the well publicized letter in which it was said that it is the beginning of "hiwar" [dialogue]. "Hiwar" does not begin like this. It does not begin by you defining your problems and then finding solutions and then you call SPLM to come and bless your solution. We are not priests. [laughter] "Hiwar" begins by us sitting like this, sitting like this and then exchanging views. This is the meaning of "hiwar." This is why we refuse the word dialogue because dialogue has connotations: 'there is somebody, and there is somebody there.' I mean

negotiations, your negotiations. Somebody is here, and somebody is here, and then you negotiate. "You negotiate and then you move, you move. This one moves and the other moves," until you meet somewhere in the middle here.

We say we prefer dialogue, because in dialogue we sit like this, we don't sit like this, we sit like this as we are sitting now, as equals, as Sudanese, so that we frankly talk about our problems so that we can correctly solve them. So "we rejected negotiations but we did not reject dialogue." And this is very often distorted, that SPLA is refusing negotiations. That is true, but then when some journalists say SPLA is refusing dialogue this is not true because we made a very clear distinction between dialogue and negotiation. In dialogue we speak as brothers, as equals, to solve our problems. In negotiations you give and take, that is, there are already positions that are established. This is one example.

Of course we replied (?to) this. Our reply to Dr al-Jazuli's letter was very clear in which we gave five, what they call, conditions. We really did not see them as conditions. That is the distortion which was made that "SPLA wants dialogue with conditions," prior conditions.

We also said that they must commit themselves, that when we come to a conference like this there should be a result of another government, an interim government, and one day they should commit themselves publicly that they will resign. [Words indistinct] because if you go to a conference and you form an interim government then it goes without saying that the previous government should go.

But we know the tricks of the generals. We wanted them to say to the Sudanese people, publicly and aloud, that look after the constitutional conference, the national one, we are going to quit. We want them to say this so that they are caught at their words. That is why we included it. Otherwise, it is not a condition. So I pleaded they are not conditions if people are serious about formation of a new Sudan.

The fourth one which is the cancellation of September laws, we say that these laws are neither Islamic nor constitutional. Numayri decreed them and we all have been condemning to the extent of people walking out because [words indistinct]. When Numayri is actually here, when he was there [words indistinct] which he decreed for his own protection. We know that this man was a communist according to him [laughter] in 1969, and then he wanted to become an imam. I don't say he was, I say he said he was. This creates [words indistinct] because it is a divisive issue. You see, we should concentrate on things that unite us, not on things that divide us, and the September laws, they divide us. Why should we concentrate (?on these).

The fifth one, and this is very important, was the cancellation of two agreements, defense agreements, because it diminishes us. It diminishes our statehood, our sovereignty, to have a mutual defense pact. These mutual defense pacts were made not for the defense of the Sudan as such but for the defense of the May Regime, and the May Regime has gone, it should go with the May Regime. As I talk to you now as a result of one of these two defense pacts on the 13th and the 14th.

And on the 15th of this month 50 bombs fell on us, not by Sudanese planes, not by Sudanese pilots, but as a result of this agreement. Fifty bombs fell in Rumbek, Yirol and Mvolo and Akobo. This is part of the reason we said before I was late because of Siwar al-Dhahab. They are fighting us. [laughter; applause] They have closed Al-Ubayyid Airport and converted it into a military air base and we have counted the bombs, this is not a secret. Fifty bombs on the 13th, 14th, 15th consecutively at 0830 hours, Rumbek, Yirol and Akobo were bombed.

But then the regime says they withdrew from Rumbek for the sake of the people to avoid bloodshed. Why are they bombing the people again? Is this not a contradiction? Our forces are not in all these places that they are bombing. So as long as you have a defense pact to protect a regime it — and they are statute laws — it gives that country the right to intervene, even in your conference. Look, keep this in mind. They have the right to intervene militarily and one of these defense treaties has now been invoked. When you go to Khartoum you will find that this is happening.

These were the conditions that we gave to create an atmosphere, an atmosphere for talking, not conditions as I said before. We are going to be frank because I am going to leave you here to thrash this out, and it is your historic responsibility to thrash them out. I am only making a speech so that you solve them.

I will give another example. This is Dr al-Jazuli's letter. I will give another example and this is from the book "Mustaqbal al-Islam Fi al-Sudan" ["The Future of Islam in Sudan"]. I don't want our brothers from the Umanh Party to be disappointed. These are not my words. I am only giving examples.

5. Ways to Islamize and Arabize the southern Sudan. This is written by Brother Sadiq al-Mahdi in "Mustaqbal al-Islam" ["Future of Islam"], pages 114 to 115. The southern Sudan will be inevitably Islamized and Arabized in the following way:

A. Through differences among the southern leaders, particularly those from the pastoral and agricultural tribes and through mutual Relations;

B. Through Islamic scholars — "fuqaha" [religious scholar]. [laughter; applause] Actually Daniel Kodi is my Arabic teacher so if I don't pronounce anything well it is his mistake. [laughter] Negroid Arab origin, non-Arab origin, we are a mix, a good mix of people.

Arab blood runs in us, African blood runs in us, let us make this good cocktail of the Sudan into a viable Sudan. This is what we stand for, (?not) for socialism, communism and all this. You cannot really be capitalist or socialist "without existence." So now we have to be, we have to be, we have to form a new Sudan so that our starting point is Sudanese and not capitalism, socialism or whatever. Our starting point is Sudanism. Do we accept it or don't we accept it? If you don't accept it then you can go and build your socialism in the sky, or you can go and build your capitalism in the sky, because there has to be a Sudan to begin with "in order to attain ideologies."

"The issue of ideology:" Numayri, for 16 years was a socialist. Let us not forget this. Here we have been wrongly accused.

Non-Arab, we cannot say the Sudan will be non-Arab because we have Arab blood in us. Number (?seven), Garang's ideas are very dangerous and that is why the (?Muslims) believe that a gathering should be made on the following basis: one, Arabism against Africanism; two, North against South; three, Islam against Christianity; four, Garang does not represent all the South. The Nuer and the Equatorians are against him.

Numayri applied Islam wrongly in a way that made the people keep away from Islam. He prevented the Christians' right, whipping a priest for carrying [words indistinct] rum. That is not why we are fighting and that priest who was lashed after we had already come out of the country and we had organized the SPLA. (?Whether) [words indistinct] you give him 50 lashes, even 100 lashes. It does not concern us, it concerns Numayri. So we cannot be annoyed by the lashing of the priest. So we suggest to the government the following. To make strong the Armed Forces and enable it to defend and secure the Sudan; we should also help the government in this issue. Organization of a force which would be able to fight the guerrilla fighters by the guerrilla means and transfer the war to the enemy. To assist and enable the southerners who are against Garang, by necessary force, in order to fight him. Four [as heard], to enable the forces which are in the enemy areas to defend themselves.

Lastly, Islam and Arabism will continue to be in the Sudan whether by peace or by force. This is the lecture of Sadiq al-Mahdi. Now, people's ideas change. Mine change, Sadiq's change, everybody's change, and when we criticize these views we do not rule them out, that they don't have a role. They have a role to play if we all come to form a new Sudan. Of course everybody has a role to play and everybody has a (?lesson) to do, including us in the SPLM. We have a (?lesson) to do about you in the National Alliance. You have a (?lesson) to do about us in the Spla.

The last example which I would want to give is that even though people think we are outside the Sudan we are not outside the Sudan: "We are inside Sudan." We work (?here), this is how we get "information." How do we know that two battalions have left Khartoum? How do we know that two battalions are leaving Juba for Rumbek? The SPLM is also in Khartoum. We are not an external force because this is a misconception that some people have.

Now, in your meeting of March 9 there was a meeting between the political parties with the chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], the TMC Political Affairs Committee, the Ministry of Interior, foreign affairs, and so on. The topic was the security situation in the country with emphasis on the south as depicted by the incident of Rumbek, the capture of Rumbek. Some of you might have been in this meeting or might have been briefed by your parties about this meeting of 9/3 [presumably 9 March]. The chairman, Siwar al-Dhahab enumerated the declaration of amnesty, that is the thing that the TMC has done good, and we have not responded. They declared amnesty. That is an insult. Amnesty to whom? We were all fighting Numayri. "The alliance" was fighting Numayri, the SPLA was fighting Numayri, and if Siwar al-Dhahab at the last moment sided with the people on the 5th and 6th [as heard] then it can also technically be said he has been fighting Numayri. So what right does

he have to give us the amnesty? "This issue of" amnesty is really provocative work because we cannot be given amnesty.

We have not done anything wrong, fellows. We have been fighting Numayri [words indistinct], which you were doing. If you give yourself general amnesty, including all of us here, "You are also in the alliance." You give yourselves amnesty for organizing a strike then we will accept it as our amnesty, "that is all of us." But for SPLA to be singled out, and they say we give SPLA amnesty, this is going back again to the SPLA, to the southern problem. "They are the rebels," and so on.

The declaration of a unilateral cease-fire: There was no cease-fire and we have explained this many times before. The TMC never declared any cease-fire. On the contrary, they were fighting us in Mongalla for 4 months when they amassed 10,000 troops. They will say they invited us for dialogue, and the invitation for dialogue I read it to you before. This was on first, sixth, this was the first contact between us and the government of Khartoum that was through Dr al-Jazuli, whom I believe is a member of the "alliance." Some of you have reservations about that. If I may add, I don't know whether he is prime minister representing the "alliance" or "is from the" medical association. So if he is the "alliance" (?they) should have given him rank, command, when he was appointed prime minister. [Words indistinct] "(?if) he belongs to the Military Council," pronouncements are to that effect [words indistinct]. We would be able to put him together with the Military Council by now. I say, with reservation and with respect, because I do not want to: We are in solidarity here with the National Alliance.

And then here we find Al-Jazuli; he confuses us where he belongs, whether with you or with the TMC. Anyway, some of the points that were discussed we were out to counter and I will not read them to you because you are informed about them. I just wanted to bring it up to your notice that we are in front of your meeting and the meeting was to discuss how to destroy the SPLA.

TUNISIA

Communique on Foreign Minister's Visit to Mauritania PM271529 Tunis L'ACTION in French 15 Mar 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Tunisian-Mauritanian Press Communique"]

[Text] At the end of Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi's visit to Mauritania the following press communique was issued:

"In the framework of the fraternal and preferential relations which exist between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Tunisian Republic and in the framework of the treaty of fraternity and concord signed by the two countries and in accordance with the agreement on the creation of a joint grand cooperation commission signed in Tunis in July 1985, the first session of the Tunisian-Mauritanian joint grand cooperation commission was held in Nouakchott from 9 to 12 March 1986.

"The Tunisian delegation was headed by His Excellency Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs, and the Mauritanian

delegation by His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

"During his visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, His Excellency Beji Caid Essebsi was granted an audience by His Excellency Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and head of state, to whom he conveyed a message of friendship and fraternity from the Supreme Combatant His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, and conveyed to him the Tunisian people's fraternal feelings toward the fraternal Mauritanian people.

"His Excellency Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya asked Beji Caid Essebsi to convey to his brother, President Habib Bourguiba, his fraternal greetings and to the Tunisian people his wishes for more progress and prosperity.

"His Excellency Beji Caid Essebsi also had fruitful talks with His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and minister of the interior; Fisheries and Maritime Economy Minister (Ethmane Ould Sid Ahmed Yessa); and National Education Minister Hasni Ould Didi.

"His Excellency Beji Caid Essebsi also visited various places of interest in Nouakchott, particularly the Nouakchott friendship port, and the dune stabilization project.

"The two delegations made an exhaustive review of their bilateral and multilateral cooperation and pinpointed new prospects for cooperation in accordance with the recommendations of their illustrious heads of state.

"During the commission meeting the two ministers had several meetings in which they reviewed Arab, African, and international questions. They expressed satisfaction at the similarity of their views on all the subjects discussed.

"The two ministers also signed: an agreement in the marine transport sphere; a convention aimed at abolishing double taxation; an agreement on the promotion and protection of investment; a convention defining the operating methods of the Mauritanian-Tunisian fishing company; an executive program of cultural exchanges for the period 1986-1988; and an executive program of exchanges in the education sphere.

"These agreements will undoubtedly strengthen the already large legal framework which exists between the two countries.

"At the end of this first session, the two delegations expressed satisfaction at the fraternal and friendly atmosphere which prevailed throughout their meetings and the similarity of views on the subjects discussed.

"The Tunisian delegation thanked the Mauritanian delegation for the warm and fraternal welcome it received during its visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

"The two delegations agreed to hold the second session of the joint grand commission in Tunis at a date to be set later through diplomatic channels."

Ruling Party Congress To Be Held 19-21 June

*LD291856 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
29 Mar 86*

[Excerpts] At noon today, in the capital's conference center, Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party, prime minister and minister of the interior, chaired a large party meeting attended by members of the government, the Political Bureau, and the Central Committee which included members of the national and regional committees, to prepare for the 12th party congress.

Mzali delivered a directive which included a warm invitation to all patriots devoted to Tunisia from all political leanings and ideologies to cooperate with the Destourian Socialist Party and to merge their efforts [words indistinct] to uplift the country and to achieve its comprehensive development and to preserve its immunity.

The prime minister announced that according to the party statute which provides for the party's conferences to convene every 5 years, the Supreme Combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, has decided to summon the 12th party congress to convene in Tunis from 19-21 June this year under the slogan "Steadfastness."

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Claims More Moroccan Troops Killed

HK020212 Hong Kong AFP in English 0157 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, April 2 (AFP) — Twenty Moroccan soldiers were killed when Saharan nationalist guerrillas attacked and briefly occupied three Moroccan positions along the sand defence wall around the Moroccan-occupied Western Sahara, the guerrillas said here Tuesday.

During the attack last Wednesday, Moroccan reinforcements were hindered when mines placed by the guerrillas blew up two jeeps, the communique said.

Earlier, the Polisario guerrillas said their forces killed eight Moroccan troops in fighting last weekend in the Galtat Zemmour, in the east of Western Sahara. The fighting had taken place behind the Moroccan sand wall in the area, they said.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Message From Kenya's Moi

EA012034 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, received a message from Republic of Kenya President Daniel arap Moi. The message was presented at the WPE Central Committee office to our comrade revolutionary leader by Mr B.A. Kiplagat, Republic of Kenya Foreign Ministry permanent secretary.

During the ceremony, the comrade secretary general held talks with the permanent secretary on the long-standing friendly relations between the Republic of Kenya and revolutionary Ethiopia. The ceremony also was attended by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister.

Soviet Admiral, Defense Minister Hold Talks

EA011933 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and defense minister, held talks at his office today with a delegation led by Comrade Admiral Aleksey Ivanovich Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, on the friendly relations between the Armed Forces of the two countries. The ceremony was also attended by comrades Major General Gebreyes Wolde Hana, WPE Central Committee member and head of the Principal Political Administration of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; and Major General Haile Giorgis Habte Mariam, WPE Central Committee member and Armed Forces chief of staff.

Comrade Maj Gen Gebreyes Wolde Hana, WPE Central Committee member and head of the Principal Political Administration of Revolutionary Ethiopia's Armed Forces, received and held talks at his office later today with Comrade Admiral Aleksey Ivanovich Sorokin, with whom he exchanged views on relations between the revolutionary Ethiopian and Soviet Armed Forces. Comrade Maj Gen Gebreyes briefed the delegation on the progress of our revolution, general development efforts being made in various fields, steps being taken to ameliorate the recurring drought problem, and preparations being made to establish a people's democratic republic of Ethiopia.

The ceremony was also attended by Comrade Brigadier General Feleke Eshete, WPE Central committee member and head of the Ideology Department of the Principal Political Administration of Revolutionary Ethiopia's Armed Forces; Lieutenant Colonel Girma Ayele, WPE Central Committee member and head of the Organization Department of the Principal Political Administration of Revolutionary Ethiopia's Armed Forces; and other officials.

The delegation led by Comrade Admiral Ivanovich was met at Debre Zeit Airport by Comrade Brigadier General Feleke Eshete.

KEYNA

President Reshuffles Cabinet; Makes Appointments

EA011633 Nairobi KNA in English 1541 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, 1 Apr — President Daniel arap Moi today redeployed six cabinet ministers, eight assistant ministers, three permanent secretaries and dropped one assistant minister. The president also appointed one assistant minister, one permanent secretary and amalgamated the Department of Settlement with that of Land Adjudication, to be headed by a new director. The new assistant minister is Mr Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, who was deployed in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Physical Planning, while Mr John K. Mutinda was relieved of his ministerial appointment. The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Local Government, Mr John Mbugua, has retired on attaining 55 years of age.

The following in the list of the changes: redeployment of ministers, assistant ministers and permanent secretaries: The following changes are to be effected with immediate effect:

Ministers:

Hon Peter O. Aringo, MP: To be the minister for education, science and technology;

Hon Prof Jonathan Ngeno, MP: To be the minister for commerce and industry;

Hon Peter H. Okondo, MP: To be the minister for labour;

Hon K.S.N. Matiba, MP: To be the minister for works, housing and physical planning;

Hon Henry K. Kosgey, MP: To be the minister for culture and social services;

Hon Maina Wanjigi, MP: To be the minister for cooperative development;

Hon Philip Leakey, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Environment and National Resources;

Hon Prof P.M. Sumbi, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Culture and Social Services;

Hon Ezekiel M. Mweu, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Hon Goegr N. Mwicigi, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Energy and Regional Development;

Hon Ochola O. Makanyengo, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Hon Stanley K.A. Meto, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;

Hon Charles N. Muthura, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development;

Hon Henry Cheboiwo, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Health;

Hon Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, MP: To be assistant minister, Ministry of Works, Housing and Physical Planning;

Hon John K. Mutinda, MP: Has been relieved of the position of an assistant minister.

Permanent secretaries:

Mr J.K. Ndotto to be permanent secretary, Department of Defence, Office of the President;

Mr J. Muliro to be permanent secretary, Ministry of Cooperative Development;

Mr A. Githinji to be permanent secretary, Ministry of Local Government;

Mr P.M. Munene to be permanent secretary, Ministry of Lands and Settlement;

Mr John Mbugua, permanent secretary, local government, has retired on attainment of 55.

The Department of Settlement has been amalgamated with the Department of Land Adjudication, and the new director will be Mr W.E. Hiribae.

UGANDA

27 Soldiers Arrested for Easter Shooting

AB011200 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Kampala, April 1 (AFP) — Twenty-seven army soldiers have been arrested for taking part in the repeated firing which rocked central Kampala and the southern suburbs for half an hour early on Easter Sunday. All 27, including one woman, were paraded before journalists on Tuesday morning before being taken to Luzira government prison. The detainees will be kept there until they go before the military tribunal for indiscipline, according to the intelligence officer of the Central Brigade, Commander Fred Bogere.

Commander Bogere told reporters at the Central Brigade Headquarters in the Lubiri army barracks, one mile (600 meters) south of central Kampala that the arrested soldiers had joined the National Resistance Army (NRA) of President Yoweri Museveni about two months ago after the fall of Kampala to the NRA. None was from the original NRA which had demonstrated tough discipline in the armed struggle to oust ex-President Obote and the military council which fell in January, he said.

According to Commander Bogere, one NRA soldier was injured during the shooting and was admitted to the main government hospital at Mulago for treatment. He said the NRA would not permit any bullet to be fired without reason and that no indiscipline would be tolerated within the army.

Provocation of Soldiers Cited

EA021134 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Twenty-seven NRA [National Resistance Army] soldiers, including one woman, have been arrested in connection with the shooting which took place over the Easter weekend in Kampala and are to face court martial for this act of indiscipline.

The commander of the 28th Battalion, Commander Mwebaze told newsmen in Kampala yesterday that the operation to look for others who participated in this act of indiscipline is still going

on. He disclosed that one senior NRA officer was seriously injured and is now in Mulago Hospital undergoing treatment. He stressed that this kind of indiscipline will not be tolerated. He attributed this unbecoming behavior to lack of proper political education on the part of some of the culprits.

Cdr Mwebaze appealed to the general public to assist the government in the exercise to rid Uganda of irresponsible elements in the society. He asked them to be security conscious and to report those in possession of illegal firearms.

On car thefts, Cdr Mwebaze disclosed that 17 people have already been taken into custody and have already revealed others in the racket, but more information from the public is still needed to reveal the financiers of the racket. He finally warned that those who buy stolen vehicles will be dealt with in the same way, without mercy.

The news conference which took place in the Lubiri barracks was also addressed by Cdr Fred Bogere of NRA who asked the public to desist from mob violence. He warned those who report others on malicious grounds to stop it. He further called on the public not to provoke soldiers for no reason at all. He cited taxi drivers who, when asked to provide lifts to soldiers, instead of refusing politely, abused soldiers thereby provoking them. On the eviction of people from residential houses, Cdr Bogere said that no military personnel is allowed to evict anyone from houses, be it Ministry of Defense houses, unless it has been put in writing.

NRA Captures Town Near Arua; Intercepts Rustlers

EA021036 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Units of the mobile division of the NRA [National Resistance Army] have liberated the township of Koboko.

In another development NRA forces in East Acholi yesterday intercepted a large party of cattle rustlers who had stolen cattle from (Kalongo) area. They dispersed and forced them to leave behind 600 sheep and goats, (?200) heads of cattle, and a lot of household property.

Minister Calls For Cooperation To End Rustling

EA021138 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The minister without portfolio in the office of the president, Mr Tom Rubare, has reaffirmed the National Resistance Movement government's commitment to the eradication of all acts of violence, including cattle rustling, in the country. Mr Rubare was addressing members of the Kapchorwa District team and planning committee. He called for unity and cooperation between Kapchorwa and the neighboring district in efforts to stamp out cattle rustling.

Addressing the elders of Bugisu and Sebei Districts at city county headquarters in Kapchorwa District, Mr Rubare emphasized the need for unity among the residents of the two districts. He conveyed government sympathy to the families which have been

displaced as a result of cattle raiding. The minister thanked the farmers in the two districts for responding to government call to (?increase) crop production and to those in illegal possession of firearms to surrender them to the authorities.

Masaka District Head Urges Return of Exiles

*EA011536 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] The special district administrator of Masaka, Commander Livingstone Katerega, has appealed to the people of Sese Islands to advise their sons and relatives in exile and in other parts of the country to return and participate in the development of the islands. Commander Katerega, who is also a member of the National Resistance Council, was addressing a public rally at Kalangala sub-district headquarters during the first leg of his 2-day tour of the islands, where he went to acquaint himself with the problems facing them and to explain government policy.

He said Sese has a reputation of producing prominent intellectuals who, if they return to the islands, could initiate the exploitation of the abundant wealth on the islands. He advised them to start processing fish and that the government will supplement their efforts to generate foreign exchange. He announced that some fish nets availed by the EEC will very soon

arrive in Masaka and asked the islanders to organize themselves on how the nets will be equitably distributed.

Commander Katerega emphasized that the prevailing peace was bought with blood and it is the duty of everyone to jealously guard it so that it becomes a permanent feature in the country's life. He said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] has returned the power to the people through resistance committees. He warned the people of Sese against any divisive considerations in the formation of the committees. He stressed the role of committees as watch-dogs against antisocial activities. He charged them with the responsibility of reporting people who are holding guns illegally.

On moral rehabilitation, the special district administrator urged the people to desist from smuggling, adding that the government will not employ spying squads like NSA [National Security Agency].

Commander Katerega later discussed with elders the problems facing the islands and called for collective efforts to minimize them. They include lack of transport between the mainland and the islands, inadequate and poor health-educational facilities, and lack of telephone communications.

BURUNDI

President Bagaza Names New Foreign Minister *AB021500 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 2 Apr 86*

[Text] Bujumbura, April 2 (AFP) — President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi on Wednesday named his country's ambassador to Belgium, Egide Nkuriyigoma, as foreign minister, replacing Laurent Nzeyimana, it was announced here. No immediate reason was given for the change.

Mr Nkuriyigoma has since 1976 held several offices within the Foreign Ministry, including director of public relations and director in charge of African organizations and affairs. Before being named ambassador to Belgium, he represented Burundi in Moscow and Bonn.

CAR

Bangui Jaguar Crash Death Toll Rises to 35 *AB021218 Paris AFP in French 1057 GMT 2 Apr 86*

[Text] Paris, 2 Apr (AFP) — Four persons, including three children, who sustained serious burns in the French Jaguar aircraft accident last 27 March in Bangui, the CAR capital, and who had been admitted in the Percy military hospital at Clamart (Paris region), have died, bringing to 35 the total death toll in that crash.

According to a medical source, these persons sustained burns over 60 to 80 percent of their bodies. Four other persons who were also burned, are still undergoing treatment. Doctors are reserved about one of them.

On behalf of Michel Aurillac, French minister of cooperation, Bernard de Montferland, permanent undersecretary of the ministry, and Colonel Varret, secretary to the chief of Defense Staff, yesterday went to pay their respects before the mortal remains of the four CAR victims.

Bomb Explosion Partially Destroys Bridge *AB011610 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] Bangui, April 1 (AFP) — A bomb partially destroyed a small bridge on the road from the capital of the Central African Republic the airport Tuesday. The blast, which made a hole two metres (yards) wide, destroyed the bridge culvert and two-thirds of the carriageway but caused no casualties, the authorities said.

There was no immediate indication who was responsible.

Officials said the bomb, which had been placed in the culvert, was a powerful one.

Investigations have begun to find who was responsible for the blast, which came six days after a French Air Force fighter-bomber crashed on a Bangui school, killing 31 people. The crash caused demonstrations against Europeans in the capital, and the

authorities have expressed fears that "opposition groups manipulated from abroad" might try to (?exploit) the incident.

Pro-Libya Elements Suspected in Student Disturbances *AB011920 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Excerpts] Bangui, April 1 (AFP) — A bomb partially destroyed a small bridge on the road from the capital of the Central African Republic to the airport Tuesday.

There was no immediate indication who was responsible, but a security official said it could not have been done "without outside aid." He said such an incident had been expected since the crash six days ago of a French Air Force fighter-bomber on a Bangui school, killing 31 people.

At the same time, there has been trouble among Bangui students for several weeks, and schools were recently closed on government orders as leaflets began circulating calling for the overthrow of the regime of General Andre Kolingba and the departure of French troops here under a defence pact. In the wake of these disturbances a dozen students have been arrested.

Central African officials have blamed "pro-Libyan elements" seeking to destabilise the regime "by any means." One senior official said these groups were trying to take advantage of student discontent that many senior posts in the administration and industry had not been "Africanised" while graduates were without jobs.

Some groups were also opposed to the use of the Central African Republic by French forces aiding the government of Hissein Habre in neighbouring Chad in its fight against Libyan-backed rebels, the official said.

CHAD

Correction to Resignation of GUNT Envoy

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "GUNT Representative in Congo Resigns Post," published in the 1 April Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page S 1, sourceline:

...Paris AFP in French 1200 GMT 1 Apr 86 ... (changing date of transmission of item)

ZAIRE

Official Receives Soviet Envoy, Gorbachev Declaration *AB012235 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Apr 86*

[Text] This morning at the National Palace, the first deputy speaker of the Legislative Council, Citizen [name indistinct], held discussions with (Pavel Ekrinov), the charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Zaire. The two men talked about the 75th conference of the Interparliamentary Union which is to take place in Mexico during this month of April.

Mr (Ekrinov) later presented to Citizen [name indistinct] the televised declaration made by Mikhail Gorbachev on 29 March 1986 on the limitation of nuclear arms. On this topic, the first deputy speaker of the Legislative Council stated that Zaire, which is a peace- and justice-loving country, always favors all initiatives capable of ensuring peace and understanding among

nations. He also added that economically, the arms race has been drawing the world into astronomically large expenses and that all these sums of money could have been used in social and humanitarian exercises, especially in the fields of health, peaceful scientific research, and the struggle against hunger.

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives Libyan Envoy

AB012212 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT
31 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Our great comrade in arms, President Matthieu Kerekou, received his excellency Mustafa Abu Sittah, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, in Benin today. After the meeting, the Libyan diplomat said he delivered to the head of state a message of thanks from the Libyan people and their leader for the statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin on the Gulf of Sidra.

In his press interview, Abu Sittah reasserted his country's determination to defend its territorial integrity.

GHANA

Brazil Asked To Put Mercenaries on Trial

AB011740 Dakar PANA in English 1721 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Accra, 1 April (GNA/PANA) — Ghana's foreign secretary, Dr Obed Asamoah, today requested the assistance of the Brazilian government in bringing to justice the crew mercenaries of a ship which was carrying arms to overthrow the ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC).

The ship — *Nobistor* — with Panamanian registration and illegally flying a Ghanaian flag was hired by Ghanaian dissidents led by Geoffrey Osei. It was carrying six tons of ammunition and military equipment and was arrested in Brazilian waters.

At a meeting with the Brazilian charge d'affaires at the Foreign Ministry in Accra, Dr Asamoah drew the attention of the Brazilian government to the activities of mercenaries and international terrorism both of which are matters of concern for the international community. He pointed out that all governments have an international obligation to suppress such activities which constitute international crimes by the trial and punishment of people who indulge in them.

Dr Asamoah further stated that the crew of 10 Argentinians and eight Americans were involved in acts preparatory to carrying out terrorism in Ghana, an international crime, for which both countries have jurisdiction for trial. He asked the Brazilian government to put the men on trial. He added that if the Brazilian authorities were not willing to do so they should be brought to Ghana for trial according to international law.

Rawlings Delivers Easter Message to Nation

AB011002 Accra Domestic Service in English 2015 GMT
31 Mar 86

[Easter message to the nation by Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council on 31 March in Accra — live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and women, we are coming to the end of the Easter activities. During this time, some of us have heard a lot of sermons, and I am sure that one more sermon will not break the back of anyone. But even if I preach a sermon tonight, it will be a sermon removed from the realms of (?sermons) where the body prepares a place for the soul. We want to deal with down-to-earth practicalities. My brothers and sisters, it is considered correct and proper for human beings to reject, and when necessary, to destroy evil, vice, or anything that is unclean. But man or human beings in their ignorance also tend to destroy, in fact have the tendency of crucifying the truth, virtue, or that which is Godly and good. And most often this is done as a result of ignorance. The most famous example I can give you was one time when I was invited to preach to some brothers and sisters. I said: Look up on the hill, the Calvary Hill I believe it must have been. And what do you see? They said Jesus Christ and two robbers. So I said: You see? There is Jesus Christ representing good, virtue, and truth and the two robbers representing vice or that which is considered evil. And yet both have been crucified. As I have said, vice and virtue crucifies at the same time as a result of ignorance.

Christ was not the first nor will he be the last. It might also interest you to know that the first time a young man somewhere told his countrymen that the world was round — at a point in time when as a result of their ignorance they thought and believed that the world was flat and this young man should dare shock them with another kind of truth claiming the world was round — he was crucified. I cannot exactly recollect his name but it is in the books.

Since we are talking about the truth being crucified as a result of ignorance, I remember one time also during an interaction with some workers who were having problems with their employer, they were invited to stay at home by the management and not to come to work. They were told that they would be paid if they stayed at home. But no, they would not accept it and were resisting it. So the management sat down with the workers and explained to them that it is costing us so many thousands a week to transport you from your homes to the work site where you are doing almost nothing. So, please stay at home. We will save ourselves the loss of many hundreds of thousands per month which is going into transporting you from your homes to your work, free lunch, and back to your homes. When the mathematics of the economic situation struck them and they said: Ah, we see. I was glad. [passage indistinct] They just would not accept the idea to stay at home but when it was explained to them to see the economic factors, they accepted the idea [words indistinct] that we have to institute a situation where in their interaction with management, a lot of educational processes will take place. They were calling for education, information about basic economics. Countrymen and women, there is so much of this kind of ignorance around. Some are willing to learn.

One of the latest events that happens to be creating a bit of panic in town, I understand, is some white man's disease called AIDS. It's rather unfortunate that this kind of disease should be put on the black man again even though I don't believe that it originated from here. Countrymen, not too long ago, mention was made of the arrest of a vessel somewhere around the Brazilian coast. We made some claims which you did not believe until of Voice of

America and BBC, in their initial confusion, ultimately confirmed our position. Then you accepted what we were saying. What is it about our kind of truth that makes it so difficult for you to swallow? And yet, when it comes to the story about the AIDS disease, as for that one, you can believe it. You are responsive to it.

However, let me yet again expose some of the silly mistakes we sometimes make. By the way, before I continue, I should probably explain why I kept away from making a broadcast, even though I had so much that I wanted to share with you. I had to keep away because I hear my truth can sometimes be painful and I end up being very insulting. And even if this is true, I must sincerely apologize. Do forgive me. But the point is that the truth has to be told, no matter how bitter it is. Here you are, having problems with accepting the truth.

Would you believe that I have even more painful situations when people have to be executed for armed robbery or other offenses, I have to put my signature to it. These things are painful for me, but I have to do it. And when you and I have to share truth about the kind of socioeconomic circumstances that create conditions that make people criminals, that create social disorder, my truth becomes painful. I have to learn. I suppose I have to find a better way of how to put across the truth.

But let me get back to this AIDS affair. Not too long ago, African specialist doctors met in some African country, after which they return to their homes and coming to claim and telling all of us there was no cause for alarm. [sentence as received] I disagree. Why?

The white man can afford to say there is no cause for alarm in his country because the level of development, the infrastructural development, the level of fullest responses is very (?vast). In other words, the kind of machinery he has at his disposal, both technological machinery and human development is such that he could keep a tab, he could monitor the spread of any such disease. I don't think you can say the same thing for us here in the so-called Third World. We don't have the same kind of developed infrastructure. Look at our kind of situation where people are living by so much filth, so much stagnant water. The level of development is such that if we have any such outbreak here, we would not be able to control it. The means of curing it has not been invented yet and we would not be able to monitor who has it, where he is going, what his movements are. And yet you come back home and you come and tell us there is no cause for alarm. Jesus Christ! It has not even been proven yet whether mosquitoes which bite us can spread that kind of disease or not.

I have only brought up this issue because I hear people are making fearful responses to this kind of AIDS. I would wish that in much the same way that we hear this kind of news and respond to it, I would wish we could respond to other situation in the same way. If we could, I am sure we would not be having the kind of economic problems we have today. Why? But the very least that we can probably achieve as a result of this so-called AIDS information is something to do about simple basic hygienic conditions. There is no doubt in my mind that this kind of disease will bring about some sanity [words indistinct], some special revolutionary process where people will learn to become more and

more responsible. But at least, if we are that afraid of it, let's use it for other purposes to achieve basic hygiene.

Truth, my brothers and sisters, is not necessarily the scientific fact but the belief by which man lives and dies. [passage indistinct] Before I move on to share thoughts with you on the main subject, I would like to explain what I have always meant by moral fiber. Anytime I am talking, [people say] that man is always talking about moral fiber. Yes, I want to explain it to you because I will make mention of it in what I have to say. The history of corruption in this country has always been the monopoly, in fact the privilege of high political office holders in the government. In other words, the history of corruption in this country is such that the people of this country never seem to partake in the corruption. And where there is corruption, justice very often suffers. In other words, people would therefore suffer. Fortunately, a coup d'etat always comes along to save us, but someone along the line also ends up corrupted. So government after government gets corrupted. The people remain uncorrupted and suffer. So naturally, the people will begin to get angry, hoping someday something different will happen when the people themselves will punish these corrupt big men. On the issue of moral fiber, when I talk about the breaking of the moral fiber of the people of this country, all the past governments of this country, if we put all their evils together, none of them broke our moral fiber. And this is why I want to pay attention finally to what I mean always by moral fiber.

Anyway, as I said, people are suffering and looking forward to a day when they can punish these big men. So when that someday comes along, as it happened in 1979, very bad big men can be shocked of what uncorrupted people's power and anger can do. So the event of '79 was a period of reawakening on the one hand for the people and the realization of their power. But on the other hand, it was also a reawakening for the bad big men, politicians and businessmen. And for them, it was a time to also work out a plan to ensure that the so-called working underdog, who feeling angry, holy, and uncorrupted, is finally baptized with corruption. And how did they go about it and why? Quite frankly, and this is why this revolution is suffering. It started after the handover in '79. You were manipulated into killing your own moral fiber as a result of which justice would suffer; the economic pace would be slow. These are the consequences of breaking a people's moral fiber. We will come to it. So all our past situations where the governments were corrupt; listen, all our past where the governments were corrupt and presiding over — if I may say so — wholly suffering angry people, today let us admit, we have a government that is suffering under the weight of a corrupted people. [sentence as heard]

(?Fellow Ghanians), let's face the truth. (?And it is a truth) that this government will suffer until you decide to change some of your bad ways and decide to rededicate yourselves to our own collective salvation in a very dignified way. When I say this government will suffer, I mean it. I know how a lot of people holding high office are suffering. Too often, I am on the verge of receiving letters of resignation [words indistinct]. And I plead with them to understand that they cannot blame people too much either. We have to put up with it because it was a calculated exercise to prevent any revolutionary exercise. I told them: Go back to work!

Now, if we do not do something about this corrupted and spoiled attitude of ours, I can assure you our recovery will be difficult, extremely difficult. When nobody cares, everything left in the hands of government officials, every inadequacy of ours easily blamed on government, I can assure you, it will be tough. Countrymen, the time has come to share these observations with you. I held it on my chest for far too long. I did not want to talk about it because I was hoping things would get better, things would improve.

I kept on looking, searching for the spirit, your spirit, that which you presented in 1979. At this point, it may probably be more correct to say that the time is long overdue for such thoughts.

My brothers and sisters, much as I was hoping to limit myself on when, how, and why people were made to lose their moral fiber since 1979, I had to stress sometimes on a few other issues. Let me draw a picture. Some time back in 1980 when the deliberate degeneration started, I said to myself — that was after the handover — I said to myself, this country is losing her soul; this country is being made to lose her soul. And it would be very difficult for anyone to offer his life for this country again. A deliberate policy being engineered to corrupt the people through the very working [word indistinct]; and this was started when we handed over to the Limann administration. But before I continue with drawing a picture of what was happening, let me ask you a question: What would you do if you had to provide leadership or preside over this country, this society, immediately after she had gone through a purification process, by that I mean the June 4 affair [date of 1979 coup by Rawlings]? Are people going through a process or trying to establish their puritanical virtuousness? In other words, the people of this country, this society, who have been denied justice and humiliated, insulted for so long that the daily anger of the people of this country was going to a [word indistinct] no mountain would just stand in her way. And, therefore, I am just trying to give you the background as to how people thought; I was part of it and I still am. In other words, before deciding on what you would do, before giving me a chance to be a (?focal) part of authority in this country, what about that point in time in 1979, you would naturally have to ensure that you were morally qualified to head or attempt to lead a country that was poised for punishing its past corrupt leaders. Never before had this ever happened. And this time, would it happen? It came from the people; therefore if you all are thieves, you are not qualified, you will not be accepted. And even though that party was full of crooks, it was headed by a new face, that was Dr Limann's face. So we were all hopeful. But after such a bloody price as what we saw in 1979, people being lined up and executed, who in his right senses would dare risk, toy with the people of this country again? So, naturally nobody expected any such thing.

My brothers and sisters, I knew the extent of anger that was existing prior to the June 4 affair. I was part of the anger of this country, and knowing the volcanic consequences of such an outburst, would you believe — and I will confess today — that I deliberately allowed the partial failure of the 15 May [date of 1979 uprising in Accra against Limann administration] affair which resulted in my arrest though I knew how explosive the country was, I could have taken advantage of it, but I refused to.

[Passage indistinct]. When I was arrested, they thought they had won a battle. They did not realize that I made it so. Even though I knew that it was justified, and in other words, my actions were justified, and the country needed and deserved the opportunity to free herself by whatever means, if I did not do what I had to do on the [words indistinct] of May 1979, I knew I was going to deny this country her (?expressive) and freedom-seeking right, and personally, I knew I would die for it.

Countrymen, when the moment arrived for me to do what I had that night, it is a long story. [Sentence as heard] I need not bother to go into it. But what I did was, in my mind, I had offered to die, rather than (?grant) this country the cleansing effect of her righteous violence. Even Jesus Christ knows and understands the [word indistinct] righteousness of violence. [Words indistinct] when He walked into that chapel, and people were misbehaving, trading in God's temple, He did not go on his knees to pray asking God to drive them out. God [words indistinct], instead He pulled a whip and started whipping them out. There comes a time when you have act. Now, you may at this point be asking why should I offer to die when I even understand the need for the cleansing effect of violence? Why? Because I did not believe in violence. It is very difficult for me. Not even the violence to undo oppressive violence. Like I said, even though violence to do oppressive violence is a righteous affair and God-blessed. Two [as heard]: I could not bear the thought of innocents dying. Countrymen and women, I seem to be digressing. However, let me get back to the question. What would you do if you find yourselves at a focal point of authority? You would first and foremost have to consider questions of whether you are morally qualified to be in the position or wondering what you are going to do with the people who now know how to demand accountability to the point of punishing by death.

I do not need to recount to you the names and history of the many crooks in the various parties. The PNP [Peoples' National Party] probably had the greatest number of the crooks and thieves. Maybe that was part of the reason why they lost. I remember a story one of them was telling after the handover, about some of the tricks they performed in some of the villages, then you realize what a bunch of criminals these people are.

I will tell you about it. This man in the PNP was telling me that on a voting day, he went round — this man belonged to the PNP — on a voting day they went round the villages telling the people that today is only a voting day for PNP people, for people who want to vote for the PNP. All other parties will have to come the following day. And yet there is only one day to vote. What does that mean? It means that since only this one day was the day for voting, only PNP will have votes from that village. If there were people there to vote for PFP [Popular Front Party], for the [indistinct Ghanaian name], for the other parties, for the [indistinct Ghanaian name], and the whatnots, they could not vote because they were told that was not their voting day. A bunch of treachery and this was what each and every one of them were doing. Let's not go into all that story. However, maybe I should use this opportunity to share humorous thoughts with you concerning my observations about the habits and practices of some of these parties and government of the past. And these are things I keep on telling my colleagues, or rather I discuss with council members and [word indistinct]. And I remember too well and I

know too well that no matter how poor a man may be, please don't humiliate him by treating him with contempt. That is the worst you can do. If we now are holding high office, (?we must) humble ourselves. They do not understand we are here at their service. And (?we must) never treat them with contempt. And we (?should) have no arrogance. (?There is absolute proof) that the PFP and PNP were also criminals, institutional criminals. [Passage indistinct] Why? because there was something so bloody arrogant about them [words indistinct]. Why did some of the CPP [Convention People's Party] thieves around our noble Nkrumah last for so long and stretching into the PNP time? They were gutter crooks and thieves as well but they lasted so long because they knew how, like a mouse, to bite and blow. They chopped us — our people — and yet they found a way of occasionally serving time with us in our ghettos. [Sentence as heard] So that's the way in which they were not hated. As if they didn't treat the people with contempt. You see what I mean? Aha!

However, these tricks do not apply with our rural folks. For the rural folks, it is more a question of who had more money and the logistic support to move around swiftly and misinform or provide our people with empty but believable promises. Here we are, a revolutionary government and yet we have massive problems to make our people believe simple scientific truths. Countrymen, a people or a society that can demand accountability and punish where necessary is a society with a moral fiber. The finest moment in the history of any society that is being denied the freedom to be, that is being oppressed, that is being denied justice is naturally the moment, the day, or the period when she is able to rise up to defy, to rectify, to establish freedom and justice. Such a society has the ability to muster its ability and capabilities for her own development. The moral fiber has to be protected.

Countrymen, let me repeat the question once more. Are we going to preside over our own [word indistinct]? It is very important that you realize what was done to you. How you fell victim to the treachery of the manipulators. Looking back again, you were able during that period to establish the faithful and puritanical (?age). I remember, for instance, when the executions took place and they decided to starve this country of oil, I recollect the forceful sense of dignity with which we decided to walk to work and back. There was nothing more joyful. We did it. I have never seen or heard of such pride in a people. We made it. You were so good, you were so great! Why? Because the axe of justice had fallen and damn the consequences! Oil or no oil, we shall walk! If for the sake of justice, we have to walk, we will. [Passage indistinct]

Our level of productivity shot up in several places. Go and find out. Our level of efficiency shot up. People were beginning to learn how to say thank you; shopkeepers to even customers. Something never before heard for a long time. Throw your minds back. Men and women all over the country felt a great sense of pride. Why? Simply because the axe of justice had fallen. even in our poverty, we stood so proud and dignified and most important of all, the freedom and justice we were all seeking for all those years were now going to be established and we saw it. We all looked into the future with pride and happiness and with a great sense of satisfaction because whether you are rich or poor, the hand of justice will prevail. It will not favor anybody. Your wealth will not buy you the protection of the law and if you are

a poor man, the hand of justice will not abandon you. That was what the spirit of June 4th stood for. So my brothers and sisters, here we were at that time in a holy spirit of defiance and you were going to be administered by a bunch of questionable characters hiding behind a new unknown face. [Sentence as heard] How can good and evil live together sharing the [word indistinct] or pursuing the same goals and objectives? No! If the elected government turns out to be crooked and evil and is coming to rule or administer you after the June 4th and July revolts, naturally, naturally they will have difficulties because of their crooked ways. And you have demonstrated by your 1979 June 4th reaction that crooks, thieves, and devils will no longer have their way. So the question is: Can you as a nation, as a people, prevent your new government, which was the PNP then, from doing the crooked [as heard] business while governing you? Yes. So you thought; so did we also think in those days in our own modest way at the point of handing over, thinking we would be able to defend ourselves while preventing the return of corruption. As I said, freedom and justice do not go with corruption. Wherever there is corruption, it is difficult to have justice. Now, like I said, even you as a newly baptized holy action members, holy action people convert the PNP government into a holy action government or the PNP government will have to convert you the holy action people into their evil ways. [Sentence as heard] It has to be one or the other. That was going to be the competition, the battle, the [word indistinct]. Like I said, good and evil do not share the same objectives. One will have to try sometimes; one will have to change the other. [Passage indistinct]

Countrymen, listen carefully. The PNP — I cannot say PNP; quite frankly I don't think they were that intelligent to have been able to think of such neat intelligent psychological tricks. I would like to think that they were not even that vicious. Who were the manipulators behind them? Or who were the manipulators within that government?

Who would dare to do this to a people, to a society, to a country, to a nation? Like I said, we could not use force because the coercive forces being the military and the police that could be used for that purpose were the very people or institutions who were [words indistinct]. In other words, how can they otherwise — the military and police — to come and smash down on the legitimate demands of strike actions by our civilian brothers and sisters? [Sentence as heard] It was possible because we have come to understand the whole procedure, the whole process. We have come to understand freedom, the right to be. In other words, they have the opportunity, however, to use influence instead of force. Influence means the use of words or other means at your disposal short of force to explain or impart a policy, a legitimate point of view or perspective. And if some people prove to be so ignorant or so dumb that they cannot understand the issue at stake, then let us hope that they will obey the local economic demands in order to prevent serious damage to the national economy. I have always felt [words indistinct] the moral and scientific legitimacy in the use of force. However, too often in the past, government has used, always used the military and the police even though the situation did not warrant it or because those governments were corrupt and there was no way that any position which they took could be legitimized to warrant the use of force. Countrymen, do you understand what I am trying to say? I am trying to explain to you that the very basis for which people were lined up and

executed, the very basis for which this country was demanding the blood of criminals in the past was going to be viciously undermined. In other words, when Jesus once said let he among you who is without sin cast the first stone, I believe had Jesus Christ come to Ghana and gone and visited organizations, corporations, military and police stations around June 4th 1979 and asked this same question, I can assure you that 99.99 percent of us would have been in the moral position to raise our fists not to throw stones but rocks against some of those corrupt [words indistinct]. Virtually anybody seemingly in authority was tainted with corruption. By the way, am I shouting too much? Can you hear me? Very good.

So, however, if that same Jesus Christ were to come during the rule of the PNP and repeat it [words indistinct], I truly wonder how many so-called workers who were enjoying the [words indistinct] or huge allowances would dare have raised a finger. By the way, talking about allowances, would you believe that a driver at the Bank of Ghana was enjoying a driving allowance three times more than the flying allowance of a combat pilot? This is just a little example. It costs not less than \$200,000 to train an average combat pilot. And this man is given the responsibility of flying a machine capable of carrying a bomb capable of destroying a place like Hiroshima; shall we say Tema?

Countrymen, there are too many things that need to be looked into. There are too many simple things that need to be corrected but our (?love) of ignorance and the intensity of passion with which we [words indistinct] make the machinations of the CIA appear like those of children or child's play. My brothers and sisters, in other words, . . . en carefully, in other words while permitting you to enjoy some factory allocations [words indistinct]. These factory products, I remember, used to be sole privilege of the so-called big men. And you didn't feel that they were laying the foundation to corrupt you. By that act, you would no longer be able to point an accusing finger at management privileges without your own three fingers pointing back at you. What was even worse was the fact that though many PNP leaders knew that you would not consume or use those factory products yourself; they knew that you would sell them and not at controlled prices which has always been one of the national [words indistinct] but that you would sell them at those criminal kalabule [trade malpractices] prices. Have you forgotten that these were some of the very misdeeds which contributed to the high cost of living and hardship? The very misdeeds that contributed to the 1979 revolt?

This was magnificently symbolized in all kinds of ways including the ruthless and vindictive destruction of the Makola No. 1 Market. Thank God the order for the destruction of the market was given in time, otherwise we would have had the unauthorized execution of some of those women on our hands. True, if you did not know it, I am telling it to you now today. If we had not ordered it, you know what, the anger of people, such ordinary workers, [words indistinct] that soldier, that policemen, were all growing to hate that ordinary Makola woman. I am just saying that the goods go through so many stages, so we do not understand, or we do not see the enemies between the emanating point of the products and when they end up in her hands.

So tomorrow we are going to take their anger on them. Then I gave the order: Let's destroy the market.

However, that does not mean that there aren't criminals amongst them. I remember in those early days, when we came back the second time in 1981, 1982, a lady who was so supportive of the revolutionary process, brought down so many lorry loads of oranges from her village into the markets. I hear the Queen Mammy, Makola Mammy responsible for oranges, organized for some of her hoods to go and beat up this lady. Things like this will not do. The flour nonsense is still continuing.

Countrymen and women, you do not have to be a social psychologist or a scientist to see what was being orchestrated. Sometime in 1980 or early 1981, an incident was reported in the *GRAPHIC* where the Ministry of Transport and Communications at that time wanted to discipline a State Transport Corporation manager. This was under the PNP for some corrupt activity, but the workers rose up threatening strike action in defense of that criminal manager. That day, I knew the devil had triumphed. In other words, the chop for your worksite [to make extra money from one's job illegally] which had become an open-door policy under the PNP crooks had made it possible for some of the workers of the State Transport Corporation to also indulge in the ticket racketeering, therefore that criminal manager could now enjoy the criminal solidarity of his subordinates, and this kind of solidarity was taking place all over. This corruption was happening all over the place. In other words, in order for that administration to survive, to perpetrate its stay, its right to rule, to govern, it was considered necessary for them to corrupt you so that tomorrow you would not be able to stand anywhere feeling morally upright and angry, pointing an accusing finger at a government official or a politician, manager, or big man, and say they are corrupt, and therefore wishing for a Jerry Rawlings AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] type of government or revolution because they have made you equally guilty.

[Words indistinct] your own three fingers are pointing at you, therefore you cannot possibly be hoping for revolutionary government. Your moral fiber has been broken, and with that you can no longer shout injustice. What I am more concerned about are the consequences. Let me throw your minds back, please let me throw your minds back, fellow workers, and mainly the city dwellers. On that 31 December 1981 announcement from this very broadcasting house, how many of you received the news with joy? Very few, very few! The rural majority were very happy. Honest citizens, professionals and workers were very happy. But I know a good number of you workers were unhappy with fear, because you identify revolution with Rawlings, you identify revolution with an anticorruption exercise, and if the 1979 axe of justice was going to fall again, a good number of you would be found guilty. You remember.

Comrades, I will not bother to provide any further detailed proofs of how you were manipulated into undermining, betraying, corrupting, your own noble beautiful selves. However, I want you to know that no nation, people, or society can [words indistinct] the corruption of their moral fiber, or permitted their own emasculation will have very serious difficulties trying to develop by their own will. Because the human need to do so, to take [word indistinct] and commit itself to a cause almost always requires an

uncorrupted human foundation. In other words, without the beautiful determined spirit of 1979 with which you could have crossed the desert on only a few bottles of water, your corrupted spirit after that period would be such that you would not dare cross the desert without a complete tank of ice water. You would refuse to make that little extra effort without asking for undue and senseless allowances. In short, a revolution becomes necessary because society is corrupted. But that revolution, when it comes about, will soon be killed when people insist on adoring the old practices of a corrupt society.

At that point, talk about revolutionary structures and so on become meaningless, because the human factor to honestly and truthfully operate those structures is nowhere to be found. You may therefore ask: So why did we come back?

1. Because I have seen and hoped you and I have a duty to restore the dignity of this country. Besides, a greater proportion of our population has not been corrupted or spoiled by our city-dwelling desires.

2. The greater majority of our working population has not been spoiled. However, the trouble is, they, you have abandoned your rights and presence to a handful of loud but ignorant political opportunists and populists.

Countrymen, I do not believe in cheap populist tendencies. If I ask Lucifer, the devil: what is two plus two? and he says four, and an angel from heaven says five to the same question, you do not expect me to tell the angel that he is right simply because he comes from heaven. There is no magic in any economic situation. You can never reap what you do not sow, what you have not sown. But somehow or the other some of us in our ignorance seem to think we can go on reaping what we have not sown. My brothers and sisters, when you have [words indistinct] some item in its quality and you love it, you want some more, let's produce some more. If we refuse to produce some more, and you want to increase its quantity, you are going to end up diluting it. The economy has suffered enough damage, and we ought to be grateful a [word indistinct] economic position is being adopted.

My brothers and sisters, that's enough for the moral fibre. Tomorrow morning, most of us will be back at our various work places. Easter is a period for reflection and production. Easter for us, is a time when the issue of national unity is uppermost in our minds. The religion of Christ is dynamic and human. In Ghana today, we have the will to assess the dimensions of our African heritage, which indeed is the real key to unlock our prejudices in the areas of tribalism, selfishness, and greed. With Christ now the embodiment of truth and human reality, the actuality of our time demands that we embrace and bring into fruition the testimony of the Lord's message, and that is to say, we have to produce to be able to partake. The miracles of Easter, in short, must teach all of us to love and respect the (?normal) dignity of self-respect and resistance.

What is the real meaning of solidarity, of love, of peace, unity and compassion? Surely, the humble and unpretentious parents of most Ghanaians have enhanced that deep belief which emphasizes faith, faith — the instrument of divine conviction and judgment. Also, you and I know that Christ did not abandon the

lepers, the sick, the dispossessed, and the underdog. The life and times of Christ are marked by acts of selflessness and rigorous dedication. Therefore, if we see Christ on the cross, we have to recognize and accept the loneliness, the pain, the transparency of this man who indeed was a man of resistance, always on the road. I mean Christ was and is the stream of scientific change, love, and progress.

The centrality of Christ's message is justice. In fact, I have to admit that you and I have not done justice to the opportunities that have come our way. What is the meaning of the 31 December revolution? Was it a mere outburst against antisocial practices? No. The revolution is a call to liberty, the liberty to be, to produce, to develop and enrich our Ghanaian African nonaligned posture. Was it not Christ who identified the criminal conspiracy of the money lenders, money changers, and money doublers? Why, in point of fact, am I speaking of the tremendous and formidable obstacles which stood in the path of Christ?

My honest judgment would suggest that the desperate fate of the economy calls for the mobilization of the youth. When I say the economy had to be put on a (?rough) footing in the early days, you did not appreciate it, you did not understand. The purpose of sociopolitical transformation involves the creation of a new system that would not throw away experience, competence, and efficiency. Additionally, let me admit that in Ghana, Africa, we have the capacity to preserve our powers and control our resources.

The call of 31 December was to usher into the lives of every Ghanaian the new attitudes toward the need to create and establish a new beginning that is not clouded by vice, corruption, violence, and injustice. This nation, our country and our land must be made to work again.

The PNDC is committed to achieving moral, economic, and spiritual excellence. The cancer of inaction, and lacking of moral excellence has emasculated the Ghanaian up to the point whereby the necessity to formulate and translate a plan of productivity is not seen as a priority for the survival and prosperity of the nation.

My message tonight is based on the theme of dialogue and practice. Of course, the old habits of corruption seem to be creeping back into various institutions. But I warn you, if you are found, you will pay the price severely. It is also true that [word indistinct], droughts, and scarcity have been used to paying a good number of African governments. The work of our own communication links: Are we in touch with the women and men on the ground? What is the CDR [Committee for the Defense of Revolution] supposed to represent in terms of political maturity and valued judgment?

First of all, let's speak on some aspects of the work of the CDR's. Almost every week we hear about the inauguration of some branches all over the country, in communities and work places. That is in itself a sign of growth and a sign of hope. The number of projects undertaken by the people themselves, ranging from schools, clinics, community farms, local toilets and the like is ever increasing. I observe, that particularly in the rural areas, people's participation is growing, while in the towns and in cities there

seem to be many organizational problems. The old order can only be reversed with improved organizational work and proper education. And I want to suggest a few things and offer some ideas. Within the CDR's the educational work should receive priority attention. Education must be (?perceived) by all of us as the key to raise consciousness and draw people into concrete action.

But what type of education are we offering our cadres? It takes the form of seminars and lectures by some experts in various fields. They talk to people often for long periods of time and with little time devoted to questions. This type of education is inadequate. Education should become more and more problem-posing and problem-solving. A lot of our workers need schooling in simple, basic economics and management, senior staff must undertake such assignment. It is your responsibility. This is the only way by which you can achieve command and control; mainly through education. You will be appreciated for it. Also, the content of education will have to be broadened. All too often we fill the brains of people with theories and with talks and leave out whole areas of knowledge that we need most at this time of our development. We have to equip our people with tools to analyze, to plan and execute actions so as to be able to organize and improve the environments in which they live.

Let's say, for instance, that the managing director of a corporation invites workers to sit with him and go together through all the books and documents useful to get a correct insight into the operations of the outfit. He solicits their support and invites proposals and suggestions for a better running of the place, and to increase production. They take a common decision and charts are prepared which gradually spell out the performance of the various departments. And this on a monthly basis. During monthly meetings, serious discussions center around failures and progress and how to correct certain mistakes. Will you not agree that the atmosphere of that corporation will drastically change? And that both manager and workers would experience a sense of belonging, of responsibility and accountability? (?Seminars) in the organizational and educational activities should be directed by some guiding principles and strategies. The first one, which looks so obvious and simple, is that of awareness. No action can be successfully executed without a process of awareness raising among the people. For them to understand that there is a problem is very necessary.

Let me provide a simple example again. The CDR chairman of a certain village tells all the people that the coming Saturday, all should assemble for road construction. On that particular Saturday, hardly anybody turns up to the surprise of the chairman. What could be the reason? There may be many, but there is likely a very simple one; and that is, the road in that village has been bad for as long as people living there can remember. The road is used for walking; there is hardly any car that comes there; and since they work for long periods on the farm, why will they bother about the road? It is not a problem as far as the villagers are concerned. Before the people in this village can be motivated, the advantages of having the road repaired must be clearly seen by them, otherwise there will not be any action because there is no problem as far as they are concerned. A certain thing which is overlooked by activists is that of planning. It entails insight into the local resourcefulness of people and material, the options

available, alternative, mode of operation, and so on. Only when the planning has been thoroughly done can action follow.

I would like to turn to the field of agriculture now. We all know that without agriculture there will be no progress and no revolution. Farmers and fishermen produce the bulk of our food requirements, and among them special mention should be made of the peasant farmer. But more will have to be done to improve the farmer's lot. We must answer the question whether up to this time we have not been paying lip service to the priority attention we promised giving the farmer. When we talk about improvement in farming, we hear the word production and production only, but increased production alone does not automatically mean progress. Production combined with conservation, marketing, and social justice are the most important ingredients for progress in agriculture. If one of the three is left out, the picture is no longer balanced.

Farmers should be educated, and the best way is through agricultural cooperatives. I hear they are losing faith in them, because too often their managers chopped [embezzled funds]. [Words indistinct] we have to educate them. We have to instill more discipline among their cooperative members. Through these cooperatives, they can discuss matters with others, organize marketing and harvesting, and liberate themselves from the clutches of the middleman. And that is one of the major reasons why deputies [of secretaries] for agriculture have been appointed in each region. I have been informed, for instance, that some middlemen made more than 1 million cedis profit during one season of sheanut harvesting while the pickers, those who were collecting, doing the hard work, had to be content with a meager income. This is naked robbery, a cruel joke played on rural people.

In a similar manner, salt mined by people around the Songor lagoon near Ada sells for the price of 60 cedis per bag. When that same bag reaches the market in Accra, a small distance of not more than 40 miles, or is it 30, the price would have shot up to 600 cedis. Again, the middleman has been allowed to reap the fruits of the hard labor of other productive workers. This exploitative situation would not be allowed to persist even in capitalist countries. Why do we allow it here? The position of the middlemen and the role they perform in our economy must be controlled if they must exist. He must be made to pay taxes and adhere to well spelled out laws and regulations.

Something must also be said about the antibushfire campaign. Despite educational programs in the mass media and the formation of brigades in many towns and villages, there has hardly been a noticeable improvement in the situation. I know it is not as bad as 1983, but I don't want us to make comparisons.

Whole areas have been seen burning day and night, and damage has again been done. Crops and trees, complete villages, and dwelling places have been destroyed by fire. There is something fundamentally wrong. Most of the culprits, I believe, go scot free, and do not pay anything. Our courts do not seem to be the correct instruments to deal with these issues. It has been suggested that the local authorities, chiefs, and CDR's should be made responsible for dealing with the issue. If the suggested fine of say 10,000 cedis were to be instituted, whereby one third of the amount stays in the village, and two thirds goes to the district, this could

stimulate the communities to take up this responsibility with great seriousness. We would like you to think of this suggestion.

My brothers and sisters, a newspaper also called *RURAL FORUM*, has been introduced to the public. It will concentrate its attention on news items from the rural areas of this country. Inform yourselves. And this I consider a small revolution in the mass media, a most welcome one. We wish to congratulate all those who conceived this idea, and who made it possible for this paper to see the light of day.

Countrymen and women, the just-ended first-ever INDUTECH [Industrial and Technological Fair] 1986 has become, beyond any doubt, a success story of which the Ministry of Industries can be proud. It has clearly shown the nation's potential and capacity for further industrial expansion. Some special mention should be made of the role played by the stand of the small-scale industries. Other banks, and other financial institutions should seriously consider making funds available to support this growing indigenous industry, and to promote its interest. The result of this policy will ensure that increased industrialization does not exclusively favor the economically most powerful groups, thus creating a gap between high and low income groups. We must not permit a situation to develop where small industries using traditional methods of production with low capital input will experience severe survival difficulties as the efficiency and privileged position of more modern industry strangle them without making any kind of provision to absorb the workers being put out of jobs; the result will be galloping unemployment.

This last remark brings me to yet another topic I would briefly talk about. I have the strong impression that we have to move forward from a situation in which we did a lot of short-term planning to improved long-term planning. There has been too much atrophism in our system, in all spheres of our lives. It is not something that we could simply remark and then embark upon. That would be rather simplistic. It is something we really have to learn and train ourselves in. It is so much easier to find quick solutions that only serve the purpose of quietening our minds for the time being. It takes more courage to try and see what the outcome will be in the future and take decisions from that kind of research.

Over the last few months, there has been a lot of discussion on the role of the state-owned enterprises within the totality of our economic performance. From 1972 to 1979, total losses on these enterprises increased ninefold, from 92 million cedis to 3 billion cedis. During that whole period of time, only a few proved to be profitable. It must be common sense to argue that this cannot go on because it constitutes an enormous drain on our economy, and therefore a serious research work has been undertaken to find solutions to the dismal performance of these enterprises.

I want to make a few observations in order to be understood. This government is not holding anything against state enterprises; on the contrary, we need them. They are our assets, but it is absolutely necessary that we find the root causes of why they are not profitable. It would be, economically speaking, suicidal to let things go the way they have been so far. Government cannot continue plugging the loopholes with all kinds of subventions. Let us reflect a little bit more on this kind of situation. Both manage-

ment and staff come up with demands for high salaries and allowances. During all these years there was never that understanding, that foresight that something drastic had to be done. The manager never got out of his bounds, and the worker never got out of his chair. The public must know that some of these enterprises have produced absolutely nothing, really nothing. Personnel did not communicate with each other. They never sought together as management and staff to desperately look for solutions.

The enterprise is for the government, so you can suck it dry, like human parasites without ever showing any returns. But who, or what is that government that you and I are bleeding to death? It is you yourself plundering the work of this nation, and jeopardizing its future. How come both management and staff never saw this mirror effect? Try and watch your own performance, and you will see it reflected in the image of poverty in which the whole country finds herself. Who created it? Let's now take the mirror away. Keep on watching and ask yourself now and again the question: So if I did not produce my own salary, if I did not produce my own salary [as heard], who produced it, who worked for it? Ask yourselves. Very often you will find that it is that same rural worker again, the peasant and the aged farmer. We have been sitting on his back for far too long. Let us get off his back and see what we can do for ourselves. Let us not deny him any further his schools for the children, his drinking water, and drugs.

Countrymen and women, you and I, all of us, will need a totally transformed mentality if we want to implement the goals and objectives of the 31 December Revolution. More in particular, we have to shake off our traditional apathy and easy-going lifestyle, and change our attitude to work. Nobody can solve the problems of this country but we Ghanaians ourselves. Most of us are so busy solving our private problems that we have no real commitment left for our own country. What makes it worse, we do not seem to have any qualms about having to rob this nation of its own wealth to solve our individual problems. When or if the need arises, we start smuggling gold, diamonds, indian hemp, timber, underinvoicing. We sell our labor to foreign countries to the detriment of our own. We must come to the realization that we cannot do all these things and continue complaining about the poverty of our country, the backwardness, the lack of development. To a high degree, let's face it, we find ourselves in a situation we ourselves have created.

Countrymen and women, there is so much more I would like to talk about with you. But I have taken so much of your time already. But before I leave the studio, however, I would like to call on all of you to continue this search of conscience in your own circles, wherever you are and to assess your own role and contribution in the common effort of nation-building. This nation needs you, more correctly, we need the best in all of you because the task is great and very challenging. The Easter events which we have celebrated must strengthen our conviction. The powers of reaction and oppression in ourselves and in others can be overcome and turned into victory. And we know that ever since the life, death, and resurrection of the man Jesus, many more people reached that level of commitment where they come to consider death as the only way to reach the ultimate goal of the humanization of this world. They are ready to die; we are, for

this country and the future of our children. We have such people, and are very proud of them.

Noble countrymen and women, as I have said, there is much to talk about but there is so much more to be done. Changes and reorganizations need to be initiated to improve responses in the various areas of our socioeconomic concerns; and these will be tackled vigorously. Your participation and cooperation in such exercises will be considered a welcome national duty.

My brothers and sisters, good night and may God guide and bless us all.

Defendant in Treason Trials Alleges Police Torture
AB012215 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT
 1 Apr 86

[Text] At today's sitting of the National Public Tribunal trying Mawuli Kofi Dra Goka and 14 others on charges of preparing to overthrow the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and aiding collaborators to escape lawful arrest, the third accused person, Kyeremeh Djan, alleged that he was tortured before police statements were taken from him. The accused said he was instructed by his alleged torturers to implicate the Goka brothers in the plot to overthrow the government.

Kyeremeh Djan, like the first accused, Mawuli Kofi Dra Goka, is maintaining that the contents of police statements taken from him are not his, but rather those of his torturers.

Sitting continues tomorrow.

LIBERIA

Alleged Coup Plotters Reportedly Granted Bail
AB012258 Paris AFP in French 1215 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Apr (AFP) — Three Liberian opposition members who have been detained for (?their alleged) participation in the coup attempt against President Samuel K. Doe's regime last November have been granted bail, Radio ELWA announced today [words indistinct] are among the 23 opposition members arrested in the wake of the coup attempt. Charged with treason, they had been standing trial since last July in Monrovia.

The other 20 detainees have not been seen since they were arrested and their defense counsel have issued a writ of habeas corpus to the Liberian authorities. On 7 March, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott stated however, that the government knew nothing about these persons.

UPP Invited To Join Opposition Coalition
AB012230 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT
 1 Apr 86

[Text] The grand coalition group in the three opposition parties had extended an invitation to the banned United People's Party to membership of the coalition. According to today's edition of

the *DAILY STAR* newspaper, the invitation was contained in a communication to the acting chairman of the United People's Party, UPP, yesterday from the secretary general of the coalition, Mr Peter B. Jallah. In a communication, Mr Jallah noted: Because of the role played by your organization in the past, the executive committee has unanimously decided to invite your organization to participate in achieving the ultimate objective in the supreme interest of our people.

However, it is not clear as to whether the United People's Party, which had not gained full-fledged political party status when it was banned by the dissolved Interim National Assembly, can join the opposition parties which have gained full-fledged party status in a coalition.

It can be recalled, though, that United People's Party's Mr Gabriel Baccus Matthews was banned from political activities by the dissolved Interim National Assembly for what it termed as an ideology alien and detrimental to Liberia. UPP was banned after meeting the registration requirements of the dissolved Special Elections Commission, Secom. However, early last month, the party, despite the ban, said it was resuming its political activities in consonance with the constitution of Liberia.

NIGERIA

Commonwealth Officials Meet With Babangida
AB020952 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT
 1 Apr 86

[Text] A co-chairman of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, Retired General Olusegun Obasanjo, and a member of the group, John Malacela of Tanzania, today paid a courtesy call on President Ibrahim Babangida in Lagos. They briefed the president on the group's efforts to initiate a process of dialogue in South Africa. The delegation was accompanied by the deputy secretary general of the Commonwealth, Chief Emeka Anyaoku. General Obasanjo and Mr Malacela refused to answer questions from newsmen. This was attributed to the group's decision not to carry out its assignment in public.

Papers Criticize U.S. President for Use of CIA
AB021002 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
 2 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* expresses concern over the U.S. renewed use of the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, to (?perpetuate) for self-appointed role as a political policeman of the world. It notes that events from the past few years show clearly that the U.S. President is not moved by the force of moral arguments but by the magic of military might. Nevertheless, the *CONCORD* believes that all that remains to be done is for Third World nations to (?studiously) keep watch over their own affairs as best as they can.

In a related editorial, the *VANGUARD* says the U.S. promise of military assistance to the rebel UNITA forces in Angola reaf-

firms President Reagan's adventurism in Africa and his hypocritical approach to world politics. The paper points out that with its recent conflict with Libya at the Gulf of Sidra, its involvement in the Chadian crisis, and its sending of missiles to rebels in Angola, no African state can legitimately claim immunity from the destabilizing power of the U.S. Government. The *VANGUARD* therefore calls on African countries to not only condemn America's latest arrogance in Angola but also join forces to cripple UNITA'S subversive activities.

Also the *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* condemns the recent U.S. conflict with Libya at the Gulf of Sidra. It wonders why the United States, as a privileged member of the UN Security Council, did not respect the world body by keeping to its tenets on international dispute. The *OBSERVER* advised the United States to stop further escapades in the Mediterranean in the interest of world peace.

ANGOLA

UNITA Representative Comments on U.S. Aid
MB311838 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 31 Mar 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] If reports from Washington are accurate, then the American Government is keeping its promise to supply UNITA rebels in Angola with military aid. Reports quoting sources in Congress say that several hundred Stinger antiaircraft missiles have been supplied as well as antitank weapons. On the line to Washington, Robin White asked Jeremiah Chitunda, UNITA's representative, if the reports were true.

[Begin recording][Chitunda] Well the United States has resolved a few months ago to help us in our resistance to the Soviet-Cuban occupation, and we are now very glad and quite satisfied that our needs are being met.

[White] And the reports are true?

[Chitunda] I can only say that we are now satisfied that our needs are being met.

[White] And is this all you were asking for from the United States, have you got everything you want from America?

[Chitunda] Well, the United States has been now responding very effectively to our needs, to our appeal for help.

[White] What difference will this Stinger antiaircraft missile make to you?

[Chitunda] President Savimbi has been emphasizing the need for effective tools to deal with the MIGs, the helicopters, the tanks, and these are the critical aspects of the struggle in Angola.

[White] Doesn't this now put you very, very firmly, indeed, in the American camp?

[Chitunda] It is not a question of being firmly in anybody's camp. It is a question of dealing with the massive Soviet-Cuban military presence which has heavily internationalized the conflict already.

[White] But, surely, if you accept more and more and more from the United States, the Angolan Government is going to accept more and more and more from the other side?

[Chitunda] The MPLA regime has already accepted and received the maximum that is possible from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has escalated the violence, has escalated and continued the war activities and war preparations while we received nothing from the West. It is no longer a question of being afraid of the Soviets escalating their military commitment to Angola. They have already done so throughout the past 10 years of their occupation of Angola. [end recording]

MNR Reports Killing 1265, Seizing Garrisons, Towns
PA011304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1213 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, 1 Apr (EFE) — Today in Lisbon, a spokesman for the "Mozambique National Resistance Movement" (MNR)

announced that 9 military positions had been seized and 1,265 enemy killed.

Among the casualties are 209 Zimbabwean soldiers, 11 Tanzanian soldiers, 5 North Koreans, and 4 Cubans.

According to the spokesman for this African anti-governmental guerrilla group in Portugal, the MNR seized several garrisons and towns in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, and Nampula during actions carried out in the last 2 weeks in March. The spokesman added that during these and other attacks on military columns, the enemy suffered 1,265 casualties. More than 1,000 of these casualties are Mozambican Army soldiers.

The spokesman for the MNR said that three military trains were destroyed and war materiel recovered, including nine armored personnel carriers, two of which are the Soviet-made T-54 [as received].

Release Paris Communique

AU011515 Paris AFP in English 1454 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, April 1 (AFP) — Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance said Tuesday their forces had killed nearly 1,500 government troops and their allies in operations in several parts of the country in the second half of March.

A communique issued here gave the tally as 593 government soldiers and 672 militiamen, 209 Zimbabweans and 11 Tanzanians, plus five North Korean advisers and four Cubans.

MNR forces had captured nine military bases or positions and attacked three trains carrying war material. They also destroyed four tanks, five other armoured vehicles, 17 trucks and 169 other military vehicles, the communique said.

Armed Forces Operations in Guro, Tambara Reported

MB290912 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces killed seven armed bandits in Guro district, Manica Province, during the first months of this year. During the same period, our troops captured four armed bandits and a quantity of war materiel. Hot pursuit actions against the bandits are under way in that area of the country where the residents are now taking self-defense courses. This was revealed to Radio Mozambique by the Guro army unit commander.

Also in Manica Province, in Tambara District, over 1,700 people who were forced to live with the armed bandits were freed by the Mozambican Armed Forces in recent months. The district administrator said these people were being reintegrated into society and have been building their own houses and engaging in farming activity. The provincial department of combat against and prevention of natural disasters has been distributing food-stuffs and clothes to these people.

NAMIBIA

Four SWAPO 'Insurgents' Granted Amnesty

MB011143 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1140 GMT
1 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 1, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian transitional government has granted amnesty to four men captured in security operations against SWAPO insurgents, the cabinet said in a statement published in Windhoek today.

The men, who were subsequently held in terms of Security Proclamation AG 26, are Mr Moses Titos, Mr David Shikuni, Mr Thomas Josef and Mr Joram nninda. Their applications for amnesty were approved unconditionally and arrangements were being made for their resettlement in the community.

The statement gave no further details.

New Law On Residence of Foreigners Takes Effect

MB011011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT
1 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 1, SAPA — New legislation to control the residence of foreigners in SWA/Namibia came into operation today, a Windhoek spokesman for the territory's minister of civic affairs, said.

Mr Hans Diergaardt said the Residence of Certain Persons in SWA Regulation Act consolidates various laws and extends the requirement of permits for South African visitors to whites and aliens in possession of South African residence permits who want to stay in SWA/Namibia for longer than 30 days.

This provision previously applied only to black and "brown" people from South Africa, mainly to protect job opportunities for SWA/Namibian workers, Mr Diergaardt said.

The new law also empowers the government to order people to leave the territory if it feels such people are a threat to the public order.

People exempted from this provision are those born in SWA/Namibia. Those who do not require permits are people born in the territory, residents who were legally inside the territory when the new act came into operation, members of the Defence Force and government employees.

SOUTH AFRICA

Conflicting Reports on Winnie Mandela Unbanning

MB021257 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1254 GMT
2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — The banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela was lifted today, her lawyer said.

Within hours of hearing the news Mrs Mandela packed her bags

in the Sandton Hotel where she has stayed since December and set off for her Soweto home, which has been out of bounds to her for almost a decade.

The announcement that Mrs Mandela's restrictions had been lifted was made by her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, at the Indaba Hotel in Sandton at lunch time today.

It is understood that her legal representatives have been negotiating the matter with the authorities since the historic Supreme Court ruling that lifted the recently imposed banning order on Port Elizabeth consumer boycott committee leader Mr Mkhuseli Jack.

First indications of the imminent lifting of the ban on Mrs Mandela came at the weekend when Ministry of Law and Order liaison officer Mr Leon Mellet told the *SUNDAY STAR* that the authorities would probably treat Mrs Mandela's case as they had treated those of several other banned people who had been derestricted in the wake of the Jack judgment.

This was seen to indicate that the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange would agree to the lifting of the order before a court application was made.

Mrs Mandela has been banned and restricted in various ways since 1962. In 1977 she was physically banished from Soweto and confined to the tiny Orange Free State town of Brandfort.

After an arson attack on her Brandfort home in the second half of last year, Mrs Mandela returned temporarily to her Orlando West, Soweto home.

Police Decline Comment

MB021459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT
2 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 2, SAPA — A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said today, when asked for confirmation that the banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela was to be lifted, that the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had referred all enquiries to his recent statement he handed in at court and to which he was not prepared to add anything.

Justice Official Denies Unbanning

MB021626 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The directorate of security legislation in the Department of Justice has rejected rumors that Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, has had her restriction order lifted.

A directorate spokesman says Mrs Mandela's restriction order is under review, together with those of several other people, at present, following an appeal court ruling which declared invalid an order by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, because he failed to give reasons for it.

The spokesman said that it would take some time before a decision was taken on the review.

Tutu Calls for 'Punitive' Economic Sanctions

AB021341 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2 (AFP) — Desmond Tutu, 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, today called for punitive economic sanctions against South Africa.

Speaking at a press conference here, Bishop Tutu said he was calling on the international community to apply these sanctions "to help us establish a new South Africa, non-racial, democratic, participatory and just".

It was the bishop's first open call for economic sanctions as a means to force the white minority government to abandon its apartheid policies.

Elaborates on Position

MB021451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu today called on the world to impose immediate punitive economic sanctions against South Africa.

"Our land is burning and bleeding and so I call the international community to apply punitive sanctions against this government to help us establish a new South Africa non-racial democratic, participatory and just," the bishop of Johannesburg said today.

"I have no hope of real change from this government unless they are forced."

Bishop Tutu said only pressure by the international community could save South Africa from catastrophe.

Little had changed without international pressure, he said.

"I have called on the international community to exert pressure on the government, political, diplomatic but above all economic pressure to persuade it to go to the negotiating table with the authentic representatives of all sections of our society and I have said for blacks this would mean those in jail or exiles."

The form of economic censure he would leave to the particular governments concerned.

"I would hope that we would get something that was effective and obviously the more concerted and united the more likely it is going to be that it will be effective," Bishop Tutu said.

"I would hope, I mean that we would have had something as painless as the one on the rand, which suddenly inspired the private sector that they did have tongues.

Bishop Tutu rejected the view of Western governments which said economic sanctions would hurt black people most.

In his statement at a press conference in Johannesburg today, Bishop Tutu said: "I hope that most who use this argument would just drop it quietly and stop being so hypocritical.

"It is amazing how everybody has become so solicitous for blacks and become such wonderful altruists."

The current massive unemployment had been deliberately engineered by apartheid, which had nothing to do with sanctions, Bishop Tutu said.

International surveys showed 70 per cent of blacks supported sanctions of some sort.

"Blacks have carried out consumer boycotts. They have staged massive stayaways to make a political statement," he added.

Employment opportunities would likely be "much better" once apartheid was done away with.

Sanctions, the bishop said, would not be necessary if the government agreed to comply with the community's demands.

"The whole of this says the ball is very firmly in the government's court," the Nobel Peace Laureate said.

"If you like, in the white community's court.

"If they want to see it (the country) destroyed, let them remain intransigent."

The demands, presented formally in 1980 to the then prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, by the bishop and other senior members of the South African Council of Churches, were:

- A commitment to a common citizenship in an undivided South Africa;
- The abolition of pass laws, detention without trial and arbitrary banning;
- A halt to forced removals; and
- The establishment of a uniform education system.

The bishop delivered an ultimatum to the government at the crisis on education conference in Johannesburg in December last year that it had to obey the stipulations within three months or he would call for punitive sanctions.

Asked how much time the government had to avert disaster, Bishop Tutu commented that people wished to be given the hope the government was "meaning business" about dismantling apartheid.

The clergyman was apprehensive about the forthcoming May Day and June 16 commemorations.

"There is as much time as we want in a sense, but there is no time in another sense," he said.

"This is our last chance to move away from the brink of disaster."

Earlier, Bishop Tutu told the group of about 80 representatives of foreign and local media: "Nothing that Mr Botha has said has made me believe that he and his government are serious about dismantling apartheid."

Over 1200 black people have died since the start of the current unrest in August 1984.

Black Pupils Reported Returning to Schools

*MB020804 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0757 GMT
2 Apr 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — Black pupils throughout South Africa appeared to be returning to school today.

Early indications were that pupils were heeding the call of about 1,500 parents, pupils and teachers who attended the National Education Crisis Committee conference [NECC] in Durban over the weekend. The conference voted that children should resume classes.

In Soweto thousands of pupils streamed back to school this morning and most were in uniform.

In Alexandra secondary school pupils were attending school but refusing tuition until all their detained colleagues had been released.

Although some schools did not have 100 per cent attendance by 8 am, pupils were still entering classes after that time.

Pupils told reporters they were determined to go back to school and did not envisage any boycotts.

They said although they had missed class for most of last year, this time was not wasted because they had achieved some of the changes that were demanded.

Pupils in the Vosloorus township on the East Rand stayed away from school today because of tomorrow's funeral of a suspected African National Congress insurgent who died in an alleged shoot-out with police last week.

In other East Rand townships many pupils returned.

The chairman of the principals council in Daveyton, Mr Reuben Khumalo, said children in the township were flocking to school early today and there were no problems.

In Tembisa, normal school attendance was reported by principals of schools and residents said police and members of the defence force were not seen in the township.

In Katlehong residents reported that children were going to school in large numbers and that there were no police or members of the defence force patrolling the township.

Thousands of pupils in Pretoria's black townships including Mamelodi and Soshanguve, where 13 secondary schools were suspended before the Easter holidays, returned to school this morning.

Most of the Mamelodi pupils were in their school uniforms, but some were not carrying books.

Classes at 10 Mamelodi secondary schools and three at Soshanguve secondary schools had been suspended by the department of Education and training [DET], but early this morning the situation looked normal although some Mamelodi pupils had ignored DET'S directive to bring their parents with them to sign some undertaking.

Some of the pupils said their parents were working and feared they would lose their jobs if they accompanied their children to school — because some had been threatened with dismissal after the recent three-day stayaway from work.

The Mamelodi Parents Crisis Committee has called on all pupils in Mamelodi to return to school.

Sources in many townships, said however, that it was too early to establish whether children would remain at school, adding that lower and higher primary schools would probably have higher attendance rates than secondary classes.

In Ratanda, near Heidelberg, pupils are demanding the release of fellow schoolchildren. In the Witbank townships of Lynville, Kwa-Quga and Ackerville, pupils are demanding that 11 pupils from the area should be released. Attendance rates in these areas are expected to be poor.

In Grahamstown and Potchefstroom two schools will remain closed today. According to the DET's chief of public relations, Mr Job Schoeman, the schools would probably open next week.

In Alexandra the situation has still not normalised since 26 people were killed about a month ago.

The Bethal township of Mzinoni, following clashes with the security police, the detention of youth and the smashing of parks by members of the forces, may face disrupted schooling.

A spokesman for the NECC, Reverend Molefe Tsele, said he believed there would still be problems in some areas. But, he stressed that children should return to their schools even if the DET had suspended classes before Easter.

Mr Shoeman, said he was optimistic that pupils would return to school today.

Cape High School Attendance 'Low'

*MB021019 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011 GMT
2 Apr 86*

[Text] Cape Town, April 2, SAPA — Principals and teachers at high schools in Cape Town's black townships reported low attendances today — the first day of the second term.

The department of education and training's circuit inspector in the western Cape confirmed this, saying the turn-out — in the wake of the National Education Crisis Committee's [NECC] call for pupils to return to class — had failed to meet expectations.

Although higher primary schools reported healthy attendances, high school figures were very low, Mr Piet Scheepers said. Primary schools were not asked for enrollment figures as they had been "normal" all along, he said.

He said figures show an enormous drop in the number of pupils at townships schools compared to last year, when each of the high schools had more than 1000 children.

High school principals and teachers gave a number of reasons for today's poor turn-out at high schools:

- Report-back meetings on the NECC conference in Durban at the weekend, when the return-to-school call was issued, had yet to be held. "Until the decision has filtered through we will have this problem," a teacher said.

- NECC organisers report that the recent widespread ban on meetings is impeding the holding of such meetings.

- Confusion and dissatisfaction over free stationery issued to schools persisted. Pupils saw it as inferior and teachers and principals were upset they had not been consulted over what was required and how it should be allocated and distributed.

- The also said pupils were usually slow to return to school after a holiday and most were hopeful that the situation would improve on Monday.

PFP Objects To Storing Toxic Waste For U.S.

*MB020741 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT
2 Apr 86*

[Text] Fears are mounting that South Africa could become a dumping ground for American toxic wastes. The *BUSINESS DAY* newspaper reports that Parliament has received an application from the United States to store toxic wastes in South Africa. The opposition Progressive Federal Party [PFP] environmental spokesman, Roger Hulley, says experiments on the poisonous products have already been conducted. Mr Hulley says he has heard reports of advanced negotiations between the government and representatives of American interests on the importation of substances for storage or disposal.

The opposition critic emphasized that he can see no circumstances that would justify South Africa becoming a dumping ground, adding that any waste, nuclear or nonnuclear, is unsuitable for this country if it is not suitable for the United States.

Students Conclude Zimbabwe Talks With ANC

*MB011152 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
1 Apr 86*

[Text] A 3-day meeting between the ANC of South Africa and a delegation of the National Union of South African Students [NUSAS] ended in Harare today. The two delegations agreed that apartheid is the main cause of conflict in South Africa. They

also said the Pretoria regime is incapable of resolving South Africa's problems.

The meeting expressed concern about the use of force by South African troops in an attempt to suppress popular resistance. The ANC and NUSAS agreed that one of the priorities at the moment is securing the unconditional release of all political detainees including the jailed ANC leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela.

Return, Term Talks 'Enlightening'

*MB011604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1600 GMT
1 Apr 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, April 1, SAPA — Representatives of students at white South Africans universities arrived at Jan Smuts airport this afternoon after three days of talks in Zimbabwe with representatives of the African National Congress.

The group leader, National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) president Mr Brendan Barry, said the talks had been "enlightening and informative" and had answered a number of questions that had been "bothering" students at the universities.

Offer Comments

*MB011800 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT
1 Apr 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, April 1, SAPA — A group of eight representatives of South African English universities arrived at Jan Smuts Airport this evening after three days of talks with the African National Congress in Harare, which they said were conducted in a "friendly atmosphere."

A spokesman for the group, Mr Brendan Barry, the National Union of South African Students president, said he regarded the future in South Africa with "great optimism" following the discussions.

The concerns expressed by white students had been taken very seriously by ANC representatives — who had come from Lusaka for the talks.

Mr Barry said most of the concerns of the students centered around how they could help to bring about a non-racial South Africa.

"Our delegation was able to clear up a number of misconceptions about the ANC and we will report back to students on the various campuses later this week or next week," Mr Barry said.

He would not comment on specific answers or questions which came up at the talks, saying they would be dealt with at the report-back meetings. The student delegation comprised. Mr Barry; Mr Barry du Toit, the Students Representative Council (SRC) President of Rhodes University; Mr Steve Kromberg, a representative of the South African Students Press Organisation; Miss Claire Wright, of the SRC at the University of the Witwatersrand; Mr Bruce Robinson, of Pietermaritzburg Uni-

versity's SRC; Miss Merrill Trasket, of the University of Natal in Durban; and Mr David Waddilove, of Stellenbosch University.

Mr Barry said 10,000 students had supported a proposal for a student delegation to meet the ANC. He said the delegation had been given an understanding of the strategies and tactics used by the ANC but the group was not asking South African students to agree with those strategies.

"Our impression was that the ANC is very informed of the situation here and confident of the prospects of victory," Mr Barry said.

The ANC regarded its armed component as a key part of its struggle.

"Until there is acceptance of the need for apartheid to fall away there does not seem to be any common ground for the ground for the government and the ANC," he said in reply to a question.

450 Coal Miners Go on Strike Near Bethal

MB011128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1125 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Bethal, April 1, SAPA — About 450 morning shift workers went on strike today at the Rietspruit coal mine near Bethal.

A mine spokesman said the balance of the morning shift of about 700 workers reported for work.

National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] shop stewards told management that the reason for the strike was unhappiness with a fellow worker, whom they want dismissed, the spokesman said.

Management told NUM representatives that the strike was illegal and that a formal grievance should be submitted in terms of the mutually agreed grievance procedures, the spokesman said.

A grievance was lodged mid-morning by the NUM Rietspruit branch and would be investigated the moment the strikers return to work, he added.

Spokesmen for NUM were unavailable for comment.

NGK Moderator To Arrange 20 April Prayer Day

MB310950 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] In the light of the unrest and violence in the Pretoria area, a day of prayer has been called for reconciliation, justice, and peace. The day of prayer will be held on April the 20th and was arranged by the moderator of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [NGK Dutch Reformed Church] of the northern Transvaal. The church has invited all Christians, churches, and other organizations to the prayer day, which begin at 3 o'clock on the Sunday afternoon. The moderator's secretary, the Rev Hennie

Cronje says leaders of many churches have so far pledged their support for the proposed day of prayer.

Opening Parts of Port Elizabeth Considered

MB011929 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has informed the Port Elizabeth City Council that it is investigating the possibility of proclaiming certain parts of the city free trade areas.

New Evidence of Inkatha's Role in NECC Attack

MB020644 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] New evidence has emerged about the identity of armed impi [warrior regiment] which attacked delegates to the weekend's National Education Crisis Conference [NECC] in Durban. Two people were killed and seven others injured in clashes between the armed gang and delegates. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The three PUTCO (Public Utility Transport Corporation) buses which took the impis to the Pioneer Hall in Congella at the weekend were hired by Inkatha and the company will now hold a full inquiry into the matter. That is according to a statement by PUTCO officials quoted in this morning's *NATAL MERCURY*. The PUTCO officials said at the time the company had no idea of why Inkatha had booked the buses. He adds that after the big fight in which two people were killed, PUTCO drivers were asked to pick up further Inkatha reinforcements and go back to the battle ground. The drivers, however, refused. PUTCO had a delegate at the NECC and PUTCO officials say they are very aware of its significance. One of the NECC resolutions condemned PUTCO for allowing its buses to be used by Inkatha to attack delegates. PUTCO's revelations follow claims by delegates and by police who said the attackers were members of Inkatha.

Meanwhile, Chief Buthelezi has denied any involvement in the attacks. He says if they were Inkatha youths with Inkatha uniforms he should not be blamed for their behavior. The chief claims that as the president of Inkatha he knows what the movement is instructed to do.

Trade Institute Urges 'Immediate' Growth Boost

MB300557 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0006 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Mar 30, SAPA — Boosting the current low economic growth-rate in South Africa was an immediate priority, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute AHI] said in a statement released today.

At the same time, attention should be given to a more comprehensive strategy — in the longer term — to ensure continued expansion of work opportunities and upgraded living standards in the future.

"The AHI regards the latter (improved living standards) as a prerequisite for future political development in South Africa."

The statement was issued by Mr Donald Masson, president of the AHI, after an executive meeting in Cape Town last week.

"The AHI is of the opinion that an increase of the current unsatisfactory low growth-rate is a matter of immediate priority," the statement said.

"At the same time, however, attention should also be given to a more comprehensive strategy to ensure continued expansion of work opportunities and enhancement of living standards in future.

"Concerning the immediate problem, reduced government-spending, as indicated in the recent budget, has created a greater opportunity for the private sector to play a part in an economic upswing."

It was of primary importance that the budget-figures should not be exceeded. At the same time, energetic efforts should be made to improve the business climate to persuade private consumers and businessmen to take an active part.

Recently announced monetary growth-targets apparently made provision for a limited increase in current money supply. This created an opportunity to further aid the business climate and the economic upswing through monetary policy.

South Africa's commitment to repay its foreign debt would inevitably limit its immediate and longer term ability to stimulate economic growth, the AHI said.

"For this reason the AHI supports the authorities in their efforts to normalise South Africa's payments flow as soon and as far as possible."

The AHI accepts that growth-stimulation policy should be adjusted from time to time, depending on developments with regard to repayment of debt.

As far as the longer term strategy was concerned, more training and schooling of the South African labour force remained a main priority.

But persuasion, aimed at organised labour appeared to be equally important. Unpractically high wage-demands could, to a large extent, negate job-creation efforts because of lower employment and greater mechanisation.

Job-creation was of primary importance considering, among others, increased urbanisation of blacks coinciding with the relaxation or scrapping of influx control.

The AHI called for continued and intensified sympathetic handling by the authorities of the informal sector and small business undertakings.

In the longer term, a strategy of fighting inflation and maintain-

ing a much lower inflation rate than at present was among the top priorities.

The recently-accepted target in money-growth was to be welcomed but, on its own, was not sufficient — in the longer term — to solve the country's problems.

"The AHI is of the opinion that this will have to be supplemented with steps which are aimed more at structural adjustments and hopes to soon come forward with specific recommendations in this respect."

The AHI accepted it was not always possible to aim simultaneously and independently at targets as far as money-supply and the exchange rate was concerned.

But it would seem, even given the targets set for money-supply, that the exchange rate should be monitored to some extent, especially to avoid a too sharp appreciation of the rand should a specific set of favourable circumstances make this possible.

Church Denies Asking Pik Botha to Easter Service

*MB310953 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT
31 Mar 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, March 31, SAPA — The Zion Christian Church [ZCC] today rejected reports that it had invited the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to its Easter weekend celebrations at Morija as "totally devoid of all substance."

The head of the ZCC, Bishop B.E. Lekganyane, said in a statement the ZCC had, moreover, not intended to show support for the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, by inviting him to Morija last year.

His invitation had simply been a courtesy gesture to "the head of state for the time being" on the occasion of the ZCC's 75th anniversary.

"The church is still, as always, totally non-political and efforts to make political gain out of the church one way or the other are reprehensible," Bishop Lekganyane said.

Newspaper reports said Mr Pik Botha had been unable to attend this year's celebrations due to other commitments, Bishop Lekganyane said.

This weekend's record attendance of over 3.5 million people - a million more than last year - showed that members understood that Mr P.W. Botha's invitation last year had not been intended to show support for him, nor any political bias.

The bishop also said that a complaint was being lodged with civil aviation authorities about a hovering "SABC TV 3" helicopter that intruded upon the privacy of the crowd.

University Group Says Constitution Polarized Races

MB311814 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1754 GMT
31 Mar 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, March 31, SAPA — The government's ill-conceived and unsuccessful constitutional initiatives in 1984 and 1985 polarised races in South Africa and cause African political radicalisation, says the March report of the University of Port Elizabeth's [UPE] Industrial Relations Unit.

Business, industry and trade unions had made the new labour dispensation work, demonstrating the power of negotiation. Once again, with challenges to the political status quo, opportunities for negotiation had to be seized.

The report said the rejection of constitutional structures was once again seen as not grounded in valid disagreement but as the work of agitators.

There was now a challenge to the political status quo but government leadership had been lacking, the report said.

"As the opportunities for negotiation begin to open up, they must be seized and made to work."

The report called on people with influence to spell this out to the state.

Guilty Verdict Returned in Amanzimtoti Bombing

MB011210 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1208 GMT
1 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 1, SAPA — Andrew Sibiso Zondo, 19, was found guilty by Mr Justice R.N. Leon today of murdering the five people who died from their injuries in the bomb blast at the Sanlam shopping centre in Amanzimtoti on December 23 last year.

He was also found guilty of attempting to murder members of the public who were there at the time. Evidence on extenuation was to be heard later today. Zondo had pleaded not guilty in the supreme court sitting in Scottburgh.

The trial resumed today after being adjourned to allow the defence to obtain Senior Counsel [SC].

Mr D Kuny, SC, now appeared for Mr Zondo, assisted by Mr T.I. Skweyiya. At the end of the state's case today, Mr Kuny closed his client's case without leading any evidence.

The state closed its case at the conclusion of Mr Kuny's cross-examination of Mr X, an accomplice of Zondo.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Leon said what began for so many as a happy day ended in a dire appalling tragedy in which five people lost their lives and many others were injured, some seriously, physically and psychologically.

He said at about 14 am an explosion occurred in the crowded

shopping centre that shattered glass in the near vicinity and shattered peoples lives.

It was two days before Christmas, he said, and no doubt many members of the public were doing their last-minute shopping.

The judge said Mr Ross Stuart, who appeared for the state, called a large number of witnesses whose evidence was not called into question by the defence.

From that evidence and from the admission before the court it was established beyond any question that a limpet mine placed in the refuse bin caused the explosion.

Mr Justice Leon said the evidence connecting Zondo to the offences could be briefly summarised.

Mr Justice Leon read form a statement which Zondo made to a magistrate.

In the statement he said he wanted to say that the person who planted the bomb at Amanzimtoti was himself.

The judge said that when Zondo appeared before a magistrate a second time and the charges were put to him, he elected to make a statement in which he said he planted the bomb in a bin in front of the South African Airways office in the centre and it was intended to blast the office and not kill people.

The judge said the court unanimously accepted the evidence given by Zondo's accomplice, Mr X. He said that the court thought that he had replied well to questions and his evidence had the ring of truth to it. He had been cross-examined by someone of great competence and had emerged unscathed.

Mr Justice Leon said that the court accepted his evidence while at the same time being aware of the dangers of an accomplice as a witness.

The judge said it was clear Zondo got the accomplice to obtain the limpet mine. It was taken to Sanlam centre and placed in a refuse bin by Zondo and detonated by him expecting it to go off in half-an-hour, which it duly did. It was expected that it would kill people.

Against the overwhelming cumulative effect of the evidence, the judge said it was beyond all question that Zondo was guilty as charged and that was the unanimous judgment of the court.

The hearing continues.

Opposition Welcomes Survey of Housing Needs

MB311810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1728 GMT
31 Mar 86

[Text] Cape Town, March 31, SAPA — the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has welcomed the government's decision to set up a national survey to look into South Africa's housing shortage of 400,000 homes.

However, the PFP's spokesman on local government, housing and works, Mr Alf Widman, warned that the last official figure on the shortage released to Parliament — 390,790 — was probably a "gross underestimate."

"I think the minister (Mr Amie Venter) may well be in for a shock. I believe that figures are far in excess of those quoted in Parliament from time to time."

Mr Widman said it was "most important" that housing be provided as a priority by the government.

"However, when the figures are finally known there must be a positive plan to wipe out the backlog."

"This can only be done if the government votes sufficient funds, provides the ancillary services, makes available land, finds a short cut to implement the layout of the townships, and provides for freehold title for all the people," he said.

Angolan-Held Soldier Not Expecting Release Soon

*MB310445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749 GMT
30 Mar 86*

[Text] Cape Town, March 30, SAPA — Captain Wynand du Toit, the South African soldier captured on a covert operation in northern Angola last May, was visited briefly by his wife Louwina, 24, last week.

A "friend of the family" who declined to be identified today denied weekend newspaper reports that Cpt du Toit's health was declining and that his marriage was under strain. She said Mrs du Toit was not available for comment this weekend.

A Red Cross spokesman confirmed that the organisation had played some part in arranging Mrs du Toit's visit.

According to a South African weekend newspaper, Mrs du Toit flew to Angola via Lisbon. The South African and Angolan Governments knew of the visit.

Mrs du Toit spent a few hours with her husband, who apparently told her that he did not expect to be released soon.

Capt du Toit had heard he had been mentioned by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha in the context of a prisoner swap involving the jailed African National Congress president, Nelson Mandela.

Bophuthatswana Bus Fires Said Unrest Related

*MB011411 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351 GMT
1 Apr 86*

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, April 1, SAPA — Extensive damage was caused to 50 Bophuthatswana transport holdings buses when they were set alight at an overnight depot in Maboloka village in the Odi District last night.

The buses were driven from a depot before being set alight by

unknown people who were allegedly joined by some villagers.

The managing director of the company, Mr S.T. Prinsloo, said damage amounted to R400,000. He said that some of the buses had been completely gutted.

He would not link the incident to a 21 per cent fare increase which was introduced yesterday and said it was unrest-related.

Police Raid Nyanga Settlement, Make Arrests

*MB011957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT
1 April 86*

[Text] Cape Town, April 1 SAPA — Police raided the Nyanga bush settlement yesterday and allegedly arrested the head of the Nyanga bush committee and his family.

Police entered the area — between Nyanga and Crossroads — in three casspirs and a van at about 5.30 pm, and sealed off the house of the committee's head, Mr Melford Yamile, according to reports.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Province, confirmed today that nine people were being held by police, but would not comment on the reasons for the raid.

"These people are being held for questioning in connection with a criminal offence which I am not prepared to elaborate on, as this might jeopardise the investigation," Captain Calitz said.

Since last Tuesday, when a policeman was killed by a sniper in Crossroads police have intensified township patrols.

Witnesses to the Nyanga raid have said Mr. Yamile's house and that of another man were searched.

Mr Enoch Madywabe, a member of the committee, which represents the 40,000 residents of Nyanga bush, said today the raid had lasted about an hour.

Mr Madywabe said Mr Yamile, his wife, three children and four other relatives had been put into the van after the house had been searched.

He said that after police had searched Mr. Yamile's house, they had gone to the nearby house of Mr Norman Mthwazi.

Mr Mthwazi said: "The man in charge said they were doing a search. I said I had nothing to hide, but they still searched my house."

Mdantsane Businessman Killed by Gunman

*MB311634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1619 GMT
31 Mar 86*

[Text] East London, March 31, SAPA — A Mdantsane businessman, Mr Lusanda Ngogodo, 40, was shot dead in front of his shop, after two attempts on his life in the last year.

His wife, Mrs Xoliswa Ngogodo, said today they had closed their Lonwabo Restaurant on Thursday at 9.30 pm and were in a van when they were accosted by a gunman.

Mrs Ngogodo said: "my husband was sitting in the middle, his brother, Mr Byosen Ngogodo, was the driver and I was sitting on the extreme left. The gunman leaned through my window and I asked him if he wanted money and he did not respond.

"My husband and his brother got out of the van. There were two more gunmen and there were shots. My husband died and his brother was shot in the leg and taken to the Cecilia Mikiwane Hospital."

Mr Boysen Ngogodo's condition was satisfactory a hospital spokesman said today.

Mrs Ngogodo said her husband had a narrow escape in December last year when a gunman burst into their restaurant and demanded her husband's revolver and money. Mr Ngogodo was shot in the leg.

"In June last year, a youth came into our shop and stabbed him twice in the face," Mrs Ngogodo said.

Mrs Ngogodo said that on Thursday, the gunmen took their van and her husband's revolver. She said the van was found the following day.

Mr Ngogodo is survived by his wife and three children. The incident was reported to the police, Mrs Ngogodo said.

Security Vehicle Fired On in Guguletu

*MB011109 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1107 GMT
1 Apr 86*

[Text] Cape Town, April 1, SAPA — Two policemen escaped injury on Sunday when their patrol van was fired on in Guguletu, police liaison officer Capt Jan Calitz said today.

It is understood that four of the bullets fired struck the door of the van. Had they been of a heavier calibre, they would probably have penetrated the vehicle. The fifth bullet apparently hit the back of the vehicle.

The policemen were on patrol about 9.45 pm on Sunday when the shots were fired from the middle of a group of about 50 pedestrians.

The policemen fired a number of shots in the air to disperse the crowd and drove to safety.

"The policemen did not see who actually fired on them as it was dark," Capt Calitz said.

He was not prepared to say what weapons the police used. No arrests were made.

Police said that yesterday stones were thrown at buses in two incidents in NY108, Guguletu. No-one was injured.

Court Fines 250 Winterveld Arrestees

*MB011104 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1058 GMT
1 Apr 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, April 1, SAPA — About 250 people who were arrested after police opened fire on an alleged illegal residents meeting in Winterveld last week appeared in court on Easter Monday and were fined R100 (or six months), suspended for five years.

The residents, who appeared in the Garankuwa Magistrates Court, were among more than 2,000 people arrested last Wednesday when at least 11 were killed and scores wounded.

The district commandant of the Odi and Moretele district of Bophuthatswana, Colonel M.A. Molope, said the rest of the arrested people including Mrs Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of the president of National African Federation of Chamber of Commerce, Dr Sam Motsuenyane, together with several local community leaders, would appear in court today.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Mabopane/Winterveld Youth Organisation claimed the number of people who died was far more than the reported 11. He also said arrangements were being made for a mass funeral at a date to be announced.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 1 Apr

*MB011747 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT
1 Apr 86*

[Text] Pretoria, April 1, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations Divisions 7 pm unrest situation report:

The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

At Kwanobuhle, near Uitenhage, two buses were petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.

At Dordrecht, in the Border Area, a private vehicle and a house were damaged by arsonists.

At Tonga black residential area, near Komatipoort, two schools were extensively damaged when they were petrol-bombed.

In the Chamdor industrial area, near Krugersdorp, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when a petrol bomb was hurled at it.

At Kwazakele, in the Eastern Province, a policeman's home and a police vehicle were stoned and petrol-bombed. The mobs were dispersed with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.

At Pienaars trust, in the eastern Transvaal, police vehicles were stoned and petrol bombed. In the same area, a shot was fired at an SAP vehicle by an unknown person, while six private vehicles and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged when they were set on fire. Police fired tearsmoke and shotguns to disperse mobs

on a number of these occasions. Eight men were arrested. Another 23 men and 13 women were arrested when they stole a bus.

At Lynville, in the eastern Transvaal, a bus was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.

At Kayamazane, in the eastern Transvaal, SAP and private vehicles were petrol-bombed. Two of the private vehicles were extensively damaged.

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a private home was damaged by stonethrowers, while a private vehicle was set on fire and extensively damaged.

Ends report.

Early 2 Apr

MB020753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0743 GMT
2 Apr 86

[Text][No dateline as received] Here follows the morning unrest report issued by the SAP directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"In Soweto, WWR, [Witwatersrand] a delivery vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged. In another incident a private vehicle was similarly damaged by stonethrowers. One delivery vehicle was robbed of its load of 88 bags of mealie meal.

"In the Kathlehong black residential area near Alberton a post office vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In two other incidents in the same area 2 private vehicles were set alight and extensively damaged.

"At Hazyview a group of blacks set fire to and looted two shops and a private home in the Swala-Trust. SA police arrested 10 black males in connection with these incidents.

"In another incident in the same area, police dispersed an illegal gathering with tear smoke and arrested three black men.

"In the black residential area known as JJC Camp at Mosselbay a group of blacks threw stones at a bus and set it alight, slightly injuring the driver and extensively damaging the bus.

"In Soweto — Port Elizabeth [PE], a policeman was slightly injured when his home was stoned and petrol-bombed. Police fired tear smoke to disperse the mob responsible for this dastardly act.

"In Kwazakele — PE, police fired with shotguns at a group stoning and petrol-bombing a councillor's house. No damage was caused and no injuries were reported.

"In the black residential area, Mdubane, near Adelaide, a delivery vehicle was stoned and set alight, causing extensive damage.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Schwarz Criticizes Share Buying

"The acceptance of preferential shares by Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers, political office bearers and public servants should be outlawed by a code of conduct, Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on finance said

today," Joe Openshaw reports on pages 1 and 3 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 31 March. Schwarz called on State President P.W. Botha to launch an investigation into the "the manner in which the shares were offered and accepted and to seriously consider a code of conduct." *THE SUNDAY STAR* had reported on 30 March that Ministers Chris Heunis, F.W. de Klerk, Dawie de Villiers, P.T.C. du Plessis, and Hendrik Schoeman had bought the preferential shares, and Openshaw adds that Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Deputy Defense Minister Adriaan Vlok are known to have declined the offer.

Coke Price Rise

"The price of coke is to be increased by 18 cents a bag from April," the paper reports on page 3. "This follows the January increase in the price of coal delivered to the Johannesburg gas department. Another 15 percent coal price rise is also expected to be announced soon."

Students Learning 'Interaction'

Kym Hamilton reports on page 4 that about 400 schoolchildren from Pretoria and Johannesburg "are spending the weekend learning the basic art of interaction. But what makes it so special is that the pupils represent the different races and religions of the country." The students were invited by St Albans, a private Anglican school, and their attitude is "surprisingly one full of hope, joy and confidence as they see themselves preparing for their roles as the leaders of tomorrow. Their message to adult South Africa is that they are ready to take on the problems of South Africa and are confident they will solve them by meeting, talking and playing together."

Sandton Crime Soars

Political correspondent David Braun reports on the same page that Sandton MP David Dalling has said that "serious crime has soared in Sandton and its environs over the past year." "Mr Dalling said it appeared that the serious crime rate was up by about 20 percent over the past two years. It was not easy to pinpoint the causes of this, but certainly unemployment and the mess the Government had made of the economy had contributed. In addition, the unrest situation over the past year had meant that fewer policemen could be used in crime prevention and detection."

Shell Opposes Disinvestment

"Shell South Africa does not support apartheid but does not believe in disinvestment, says chairman Mr John Wilson," the paper reports on page 6. Commenting on a call by European antiapartheid groups for the Royal Dutch and Shell Group to withdraw from South Africa or face antiapartheid campaigns, Wilson said "Shell believed apartheid was indefensible," but "did not believe disinvestment was the best way to achieve peaceful political reform because the wholesale withdrawal of investments would stop the pressure for change exerted by multinationals."

STAR on NECC Conference

Commenting on the decision by the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) conference not to call for a school boycott in an editorial on page 8, *THE STAR* says the decision "represents a noteworthy victory for reason; a step away from the brink

of township chaos; and a recognition by the black community that school boycotts are self-destructive and that politics is the art of the practical and the possible." However, "what has been gained is essentially a breathing space. It should be used by the Government to address urgently what is lacking in black education and in South Africa's political structures."

STAR on Munsieville Removal

Commenting on State President P.W. Botha's decision not to remove the black township of Munsieville in a second editorial on the same page, the paper notes that this "took political courage since he had been petitioned by more than 10,000 whites to take the opposite course." However, in terms of the decision, the township will not be allowed to extend its boundaries and a highway will be constructed between it and the white suburb of Dan Pienaarville to act as a buffer along with a security fence, floodlights, and SADF patrols, which "hardly sounds like a happy solution. It is ad hoc decision-making and, in fact, illustrates the dilemmas which the Government is likely to face increasingly as the chickens of 38 years of apartheid rule come home to roost." It is unfortunate that "there should be a new divide" between the residents of Munsieville and Dan Pienaarville, "especially at a time when the nation should be building bridges."

NECC Meeting Keynote Speech

On page 8, *THE STAR* carries an "edited version" of the keynote address delivered by *NEW NATION* editor Zwelakhe Sisulu at the NECC conference in Durban this weekend. Sisulu begins by noting that the demands made at the last education conference have not been met even though the state of emergency has been lifted. The government did not lift the emergency "from a position of strength. A number of pressures forced the regime to lift the emergency. But the deadline set by the December conference was the decisive factor." However, although the emergency has been officially lifted, the government has sought "to impose a permanent emergency by giving the police and the Defence Force extended powers throughout the country" and although it had hoped that by lifting the emergency, it "would defuse a programme of united action," it is clear that the government intends "reimposing the emergency in another form." "We must not let this happen — we must frustrate this scheme." Turning to the political situation, Sisulu says the struggle against apartheid is now at a "crossroads." "We are not poised for the immediate transfer of power to the people. The belief that this is so could lead to serious errors and defeats. We are, however, poised to enter a phase which could lead to the transfer of power. What we are seeking to do is to shift the balance of forces in our favour decisively. To do this we have to adopt appropriate strategies and tactics, we have to understand our strengths and weaknesses, as well as those of the enemy — that is, the forces of apartheid." The struggle against apartheid and "the resulting ungovernability, created the possibility of people's power." However, "there is an important distinction between ungovernability and people's power. In a situation of ungovernability the Government does not have control — but nor do the people."

Naude Speech at NECC Conference

On page 9, the paper reports that South African Council of Churches General Secretary Beyers Naude said in his opening address to the NECC conference that "the entire South African

education system was in crisis." Naude said that in addition to the crisis in black education, "white children were being indoctrinated at school." He appealed for "a people's education in which each person can develop his or her talents to their greatest potential," adding that this kind of education would be impossible "as long as there is no democracy in our country." Naude also urged English and Afrikaans students and clergymen "to join the struggle for a democratic future."

New Legislation on Bannings

Tony Stirling reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 31 March that in light of the appeals court decision declaring the banning orders of several anti-apartheid activists invalid, "the Government is expected to introduce legislation rephrasing the present legislation."

MP's Welcome Beach Opening

"The decision by Port Elizabeth City Council to open its beaches to all races has been welcomed by the area's Parliamentary representatives, regardless of their political parties," Brian Stuart reports on page 2. National Party MP Sakkie Louw "said he hoped the decision would now move the council's attention 'to the city's real problems,'" while Progressive Federal Party MP Andrew Savage "said he was 'delighted' at the decision as it would abolish archaic racial policies." Labor Party MP Willie Dietrich said "whites will find out that nothing will happen to them. One just wants the right to use these natural amenities." National People's Party MP Raman Bhana "said he was pleased that 'sanity' had prevailed in the city council."

Botha Aware of Share Purchases

Reporting on the controversy over several ministers' purchase of preferential shares on page 3, Brian Stuart notes that some of the ministers "have indicated that they first consulted the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, before taking up these offers of preferential shares." "THE CITIZEN understands that Mr Botha personally receives a balance sheet from all ministers reflecting their financial affairs."

White Cabinet Takes Over Education

"All white education, including provincial education departments and responsibility for private schools, will formally pass into the hands of the white 'Own Affairs' cabinet of the House of Assembly tomorrow," Brian Stuart reports on page 4. The house has been allocated R3,069.3 million for white education this year. "Black education remains a 'General Affair,' requiring legislation piloted through all three houses of Parliament."

CITIZEN on Violence

Commenting on the violence in the country and the number of people killed in unrest in an editorial on page 6, the paper says these incidents "are seized on to create the impression of a brutal, repressive regime that has no concern for the lives and liberties of those it allegedly subjugates." However, those who take this attitude "do not acknowledge that the unrest and violence stem from the very fact that this is a reforming Government; that it has lifted many of the restriction that were previously imposed; that it hesitates to use the full armoury it has at its disposal to put down the attempt at insurrection; that it is conscious of overseas opinion; that it allows political priests and radicals to go about campaigning for disinvestment and sanctions without

throwing the book at them." "Liberals and radicals" have joined together "to create a chain of organisations with one objective: To destroy the will of the people to bring about peaceful and evolutionary reform" in "the creation of a new left-wing front like the Congress Alliance of the 1950s and early 1960s." These organizations aim to "soften up the country for a revolutionary takeover by a Marxist regime" and the "hand of the Communist Party and the ANC is clearly behind some of the organisations involved." The government "cannot abdicate its authority to the mobs" and must have a "firm response" for those behind the violence. Nevertheless, the security forces must "fight the battle with restraint, without having incidents that shock everyone."

Blacks in Government

The paper reports on page 11 that *DIE VADERLAND* editor in chief Harald Pakendorf told a Johannesburg meeting that "we have to start agreeing that there will be blacks in the government in our future." Pakendorf said there "were three main political 'actors' whose views were important when considering what was to happen in South Africa and how it was to be done:" the ANC, the National Party, and Inkatha. He also said that "when he had spoken to the ANC, he had found them to consider both capitalism and communism to be equally wrong." On Inkatha, he said that although it "professed a policy of nonviolence, there seemed to be elements taking the law into their own hands and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi appeared to be slipping from power."

CITIZEN on Education Conference

"There is general relief that black pupils are going back to school tomorrow, especially as it had appeared that the militants were determined they should not," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 1 April says in an editorial on page 6. Nevertheless, "it is clear that the crisis in black education is far from over." "There is still the attempt by radicals to take over the schools from within — and while it should meet all reasonable demands, the Government will have to guard against this dangerous development."

Government Initiatives Caused Radicalization

"The Government's ill-conceived and unsuccessful constitutional initiatives in 1984 and 1985 polarised races in South Africa and caused political radicalisation, says the March report of the University of Port Elizabeth's industrial unit," the paper reports on page 8. The report added that "there was now a new challenge to the status quo, but Government leadership had been lacking."

Property Market Improving

"A leading property market expert, Mr Edgar Gamsu, believes that the market is now moving on an upward path," the paper reports on page 11. "However, he said while the market was improving it could hardly be described as 'booming.'"

Higher Inflation Expected

"The full impact of the weak rand exchange rate has not yet manifested itself and a sustained high level of inflation can be expected in the year ahead, the chairman of St Helena, Beatrix, Grootvlei, Marievale, Stilfontein and W. R. Cons [West Rand Consolidated] say in their annual reports," the paper reports on page 19. However, Beatrix Chairman Ted Pavitt said in his review that "the market price of gold in the long-term will escalate sufficiently to compensate for inflation."

AZAPO Man's House Burned

"An AZAPO member has described how a contingent of Lebowa police allegedly tried to push him into his blazing Pietersburg home, petrol-bombed in the early hours of last Thursday," Len Maseko reports on page 2 of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 1 April. An AZAPO official told the paper that the incident occurred in full view of neighbors, who battled unsuccessfully to put out the fire. Two other homes of AZAPO members were also petrol-bombed. The AZAPO official said that police kept neighbors away while the house burned.

Ratanda Councillors Defend Action

Nkopane Makobane reports on page 2 that "Ratanda, Heidelberg, councillors who were elected unopposed in a recent poll in the township, have defended their participation in the election." Morgan John Sibaya, chairman of the new council, told the paper that "despite talk by radicals that the majority of residents did not want the community council system, they were determined to work towards the upliftment of the township." The old council resigned in September 1984, saying they were forced to do so because of political pressure and threats. The new group decided to run after the township had been without representatives since.

SOWETAN on NECC meeting

In an editorial on page 4, the paper says the good news of the Durban National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] was that the students would return to school. "The bad news is the ugly head of black-on-black violence which almost disrupted the education conference and led to two deaths." The ball is now in the government's court. Good sense prevailed, and the government did not ban the meeting, which had been feared. "We strongly advise the Government to meet members of the NECC to discuss further reforms in education and other matters. It is only in talking and making trade offs as happened after the Wits conference that we will see the children attending school for the rest of the year."

Durban Indabas Considered

A "Focus" article by Sello Rabothata on the same page reviews the NECC and National Forum [NF] meetings in Durban. "Resolutions adopted at both conferences were basically the same." Another similarity was both believed that action on particular anniversaries was important. Both resolved that while students were back in school, "steps should be taken to look into a 'people's education system' or alternative education programme." "The mood of the NF was highly volatile and all delegates felt the time had come to the forum to make its presence felt. Other delegates noted that the forum had been playing second fiddle to other organizations for too long and the latter 'claim sole right to the liberation struggle.'" The consensus was the government be given "the opportunity to resign and relinquish power."

Alexandra Council Collapses

On page 7, Mojalefa Moseki reports that "the Alexandra Town Council collapsed when one of the remaining five councillors resigned from the formerly nine-member body." Ruben Saul Masihle told the paper "he had handed his resignation letter to the council together with the gown, the revolver, and a two-way radio, last week." Arthur Mageman, town clerk, confirmed the resignation and said: "We will not be able to hold meetings as

we cannot form a quorum.' " He ruled out prospects for new elections to fill the five vacant posts.

Pretoria Councillor Quits

On the same page, Monk Nkomo reports that another councillor has resigned in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, the second in the past 7 days. Petrol Mnguni, who had served in various capacities for more than 15 years, said he resigned because of pressure from his family.

Price Increases Hit

"Consumers take a hard knock today as stiff postal and rail tariff increases come into effect. The rises — from 10 to 50 percent — are certain to cause further price ripples through the economy," the paper reports on page 1. The slump in oil prices, however, may bring a decrease in the price of gasoline. However, "it needs to be remembered that because of South Africa's need to ensure long-term supplies of oil in a hostile world, the country is probably having to pay a premium over the free market price for its imports."

France Calls Envoy

James Tomlins reports from Paris on page 4 that South Africa's ambassador to France Robert du Plooy had to cut short his Easter holiday for the French Foreign Minister to protest against "renewed repression" in South Africa. The envoy was told of France's "great concern" over the way two French doctors — Vincent Faucherre and Benedicte Chanut — had been arrested and sjambokked during a shooting incident at Winterveld. "The envoy said South Africa had no control over police in a independent homeland and that the doctors had admitted they were working illegally in the homeland. One of the doctors admitted they were working with tourist visas since they had not been able to obtain permission to treat people."

Star Cites White 'Learning'

In an editorial on page 10, the paper says that "white South Africans are slowly learning that contact with other races is not nearly as traumatic as they had expected. It seems like aeons ago that black people were treated as contamination." The paper cites various examples of inter-racial mixing from mixed rugby to the president entertaining black state guests. However, while white South Africans see concessions, blacks and foreigners seen none. Port Elizabeth declares its beaches open but the Cape administrator still "has the last word on what is best for them." While some movie theaters are opened, the Government blocks others. "And so South Africa Mark II squats in its hanger like a sitting duck until the designers and the builders — average white South Africans — can find the courage to build boldly."

Share and Caesar

In another editorial on the same page, the paper notes that seven cabinet ministers and deputies thought there was nothing wrong with accepting a preferential deal on shares. The president says it is of no concern to him. "But clearly the issue cannot be so easily shrugged off. Ministers should be like Caesar's wife, above any suspicion. And the acceptance of a financial favour, whether or not it may ever come into conflict with public responsibilities, must always raise questions." Although they broke no law, the episode shows there "ought to be a code of conduct, if not an outright bar on ministers accepting such favours."

U.S. 'Wise Men' to Visit

Neil Lurssen reports from Washington on page 11 that members of the American Advisory Committee on South Africa will visit the country later this month. Not all will come in April; others will come in May and June. However, all will have visited before the panel presents its report next November or December. The committee supposedly has held six meetings and its activities "so far have been low-key by Washington standards and have attracted little media attention."

Monetary Targeting

In an article on page 13, Dr Roger Gidlow writes that many countries have attempted to impose targets for monetary growth in order to control inflation. This same objective is reflected in South Africa's decision to adopt monetary targets, although "the idea of rigid targets for the growth in money supply has been rejected in favour of low profiles and flexible targets." Implementation will not be perfect and "given the open nature of the SA economy it cannot be excluded that substantial fluctuations in the growth rate of monetary aggregates will still occur at times." The type of indicator used focuses attention on the interrelationship between the banks and the building societies and the Post Office Savings bank. Building societies and the post office were previously excluded. Although banks and business societies are still being kept separately, the type of monetary targeting suggests the long-term possibility that they will be given a "completely uniform legal dispensation."

SA Upswing Expected

"A selective recovery of the South African economy is expected in 1986 but its extent and potential to expand employment depend on private sector confidence and international perceptions, say the director of Investors Mutual Funds, the management company of Sage Fund," the paper reports on the same page. The drop in oil prices will be a major international economic feature, and it should stabilize currencies somewhat. For South Africa, the outlook is much improved although it is difficult to be optimistic about the price of gold in a deflationary environment. Although the stock market seems buoyant "confidence is clearly the only key of initiating real fixed investment with its multiplier effects, and this in turn is a function of socio-political expectation."

Opening of College

The Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 1 April reports on page 4 that the staff association of the Johannesburg College of Education has decided to work towards the opening of the college to all groups. In a statement issued by the association, the call is made for the integration of all educational institutions in the country in order to bring about a unitary educational system which will fulfill the democratic needs of the country.

Police Merger Reported

On page 6 the paper reports that the investigation into the merging of the railways police with the South African police has almost been completed. "A memorandum with final recommendations will be sent to the minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, soon for their consideration."

Racial Incidents in Parks

On page 9, the paper carries a story which details incidents in Johannesburg parks in which groups of blacks forced whites out of Rhodes Park in the suburb of Kensington. "Lieutenant Pierre Louw, liaison officer for the police at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg, said about 2,000 blacks threatened whites and chased them out of the park. According to Lieut Louw, this was the second incident of this nature in the past 2 days. On Sunday whites were chased out of a park in Bezuidenhout Valley by a group of unruly blacks. About 25 people have been arrested in connection with the incident."

Editorial on Education Conference.

In an editorial on page 12 the paper says: "The black education conference in Durban produced so many decisions, demands and undercurrents that it is difficult to determine the precise meaning of it all." But, it points out, the fact that the children will be returning to school is a triumph for good sense. And while this does not mean that the rumblings in black education have ceased, it says, the process of basic education is continuing.

BEELD on Natal Indaba

On the Natal indaba, the paper says in a second editorial on the same page that the fact that the National Party has decided to send observers to the occasion, is a step of particular significance, especially when one recalls how the party's leader in the province a few years ago summarily wiped the proposals of the Buthelezi commission off the table. "It would appear that among the upper circles there is an understanding of the proposals of Inkatha and the Natal provincial administration to bring about a joint executive authority to manage Natal and Kwazulu as a unit."

Code for Black Councillors

The Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 31 March says a code of conduct has been instituted for all black town councillors in order to end corruption in the councils. Mr Tom Boya, mayor of Daveyton on the East Rand, said reports about the behavior of some councillors had brought on the code. The report adds: "A delegation of black local authorities approached the government 2 years ago with the request for such a code of conduct, against the background of complaints about alleged corruption and self-enrichment by councillors."

New Cape Colored Town

A report in the same paper on page 6 says the northern Cape Town of Sishen will be given over to coloreds, according to the official newspaper of the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa [ISCOR]. "ISCOR will house its colored workers there beginning this year, and negotiations have already been started with the house of representatives to establish the town as a fully fledged colored town. The report explains that the town of Sishen, which belongs to and was occupied by white employees of ISCOR, had been emptied over the past few years when the corporation had to rationalize its work force due to a drop in iron-ore output.

General: Apartheid to Stay

On page 17 the paper reports that General H. du Toit of the Department of National Strategy at Rand Afrikaans University, in the latest edition of the quarterly publication *BUURMAN*

[Neighbor] says apartheid cannot be done away with. He says improved communication is needed with the West in order to gain clarity over differing views and interpretations of apartheid. Gen Du Toit points to the countless international statements that apartheid is a threat to world peace, and says: "In the West some circles realise what the results will be of a takeover by the ANC in South Africa and on Western strategic and economic interests. Antiapartheid in the West covers a wide spectrum of meanings," he writes. The paper adds that the general feels South Africa should continue reforming apartheid until it is no longer a swear-word to any South Africa nor to any foreign government. A blueprint is needed on apartheid in which the concept is fully explained, including its origin, its effect, and its evolutionary development, Gen Du Toit says.

DIE TRANSVALER on Black Demands

In an editorial on page 10, the Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans of 31 March says it is becoming clearer by the day that the forces behind the black unrest are intent on taking over the initiative at any cost. New demands are now being made around black education, it says, which have nothing to do with scholastic matters. "Clearly, the aim is for young blacks to take the lead in fanning new violence and arson as though they are not already conducting a campaign of terror. To regain the initiative for reform in such circumstances is a tremendous challenge, because the worse the chaos becomes, the greater the fear for meaningful negotiation."

NP in Municipal Election

In another editorial on the same page, the paper says the National Party's decision to take part for the first time in a municipal election in Pretoria is a significant development. If the party had not so decided, it says, the election would have handed the Munitoria constituency on a plate to the opposition parties. The paper points out that for some time now it has become clear that the NP could not avoid involvement in a municipal election. "In greater measure, city councils these days are being expected to decide on matter which are not divorced from politics."

BEELD on Black Family Life

In an editorial on family day which is held annually on Easter Monday, the Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 31 March says the whites in South Africa can give a thought to the other families in the country. "In the past few months we have learned in the most shocking manner of the family life of people in the black residential areas around our cities: bands of youths destroying everything around them, challenging police bullets, apparently because life has nothing for them; and then the parents who stand back helplessly because they no longer have any control over their children.

"Referring to the new challenges thrown up by the National Education Crisis Committee in Durban, the editorial ends by saying if only employers can remember that disciplined families are the nucleus of a peaceful nation, then they will have taken a great stride in the direction of racial peace in the country.

Commentary Urges Attack Against Revolutionaries
MB310643 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] A flareup in violent unrest and police action led last week to South Africa's ambassador in Bonn being summoned to a meeting with the West German foreign minister. During the meeting the ambassador, Mr W.R. Retief, objected to the German Government's failure to ascertain the causes of the violence, and its failure to address itself to the organizers and the instigators of the violence. This, indeed, is a charge that applies widely to South Africa's foreign critics and even to some inside the country. They are signally unwilling to scrutinize the motives and activities of those responsible for originating violence and creating situations which require law enforcement action with, some times, tragic results.

Instead, they focus on the police action, never considering or at least admitting that it was a necessary response to situations created by others. Yet, whether those people choose to ignore it or not, South Africa cannot. It cannot ignore the plain undisputed fact that there is a revolutionary campaign under way, a campaign that has nothing to do with righting wrongs and everything to do with an ideological struggle for totalitarian power. Its purposes have been spelt out repeatedly by the Soviet-dominated ANC, which has declared this year to be the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe [spear of the Nation], its terrorist wing, whose military commander is KGB Colonel Joe Slovo.

In its public statements to its supporters in the country, it has called, amongst other things, for an intensification of violence in the black areas, the murder of democratically elected black leaders and of any others who oppose their political activism, and the extension of violence to white areas. This prescription has been followed, often with disastrous results for the ordinary black people. As a dimension of the unrest situation in South Africa, the explicitly revolutionary program being pursued by the ANC and its allies cannot for a moment be countenanced by the state or, indeed, any democratically minded citizen. It must be defeated with whatever security measures may be needed.

That does not in any way imply that strict law enforcement is a substitute for the democratic righting of wrongs in South African society. Black people in the country do have genuine and deep-rooted grievances. The ideal of a fully democratic society providing equality and opportunity in all spheres for all people is a long way from being achieved, and the result is undoubtedly that among many moderates there is some sympathy for what are believed to be the aims of the revolutionaries, even if there are none for their methods. But the answer lies in sticking to and accelerating the reform program. It lies in doing away with

unjust restrictions imposed according to racial criteria and in continuing to build on the apparatus of democratic government at all levels.

To the revolutionaries, for whom the whole evolutionary process towards greater democracy is anathema, there can be only one answer: counterattack.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says Frontline States To Meet 'Soon'
MB020658 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
 2 Apr 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has announced that the frontline heads of state will meet soon to assess events that are taking place in southern Africa. Dr Kaunda, who is current chairman of the Frontline States, made the announcement in Lusaka when the United Nations secretary general's special envoy on Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, called on him. He said Zambia is concerned about developments in both South Africa and Namibia, which, he said, show that the tide is worsening and the explosion, which has [word indistinct] on several occasions, becoming more imminent. The president warned that issues of self-interest and irrelevancies can greatly hamper the United Nations' performance and its effectiveness in serving mankind.

In reply, Mr Ahtisaari told Dr Kaunda that the world body's chief, Javier Perez de Cuellar, appreciates Zambia's concern and commitment to liberation struggles in the region.

ZIMBABWE

Murdered Councillor Buried in Kaputshe
MB310948 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
 31 Mar 86

[Text] The late ZANU-PF councillor for Masera in Beit Bridge, Comrade (Korome Ndou), who was murdered by dissidents last Sunday, was buried in Kaputshe, 45 km from Beit Bridge on Saturday. Addressing the mourners, ZANU-PF Matabeleland South Provincial Chairman Comrade Joshua Masilela deplored the dissidents who continue murdering officials and supporters of the ruling party. Comrade (Ndou) was shot and killed by four dissidents as he arrived at his home. He was related to be late Senator Moven Ndhlovu, a member of the ZANU-PF Central Committee who was also murdered by dissidents in November 1984.